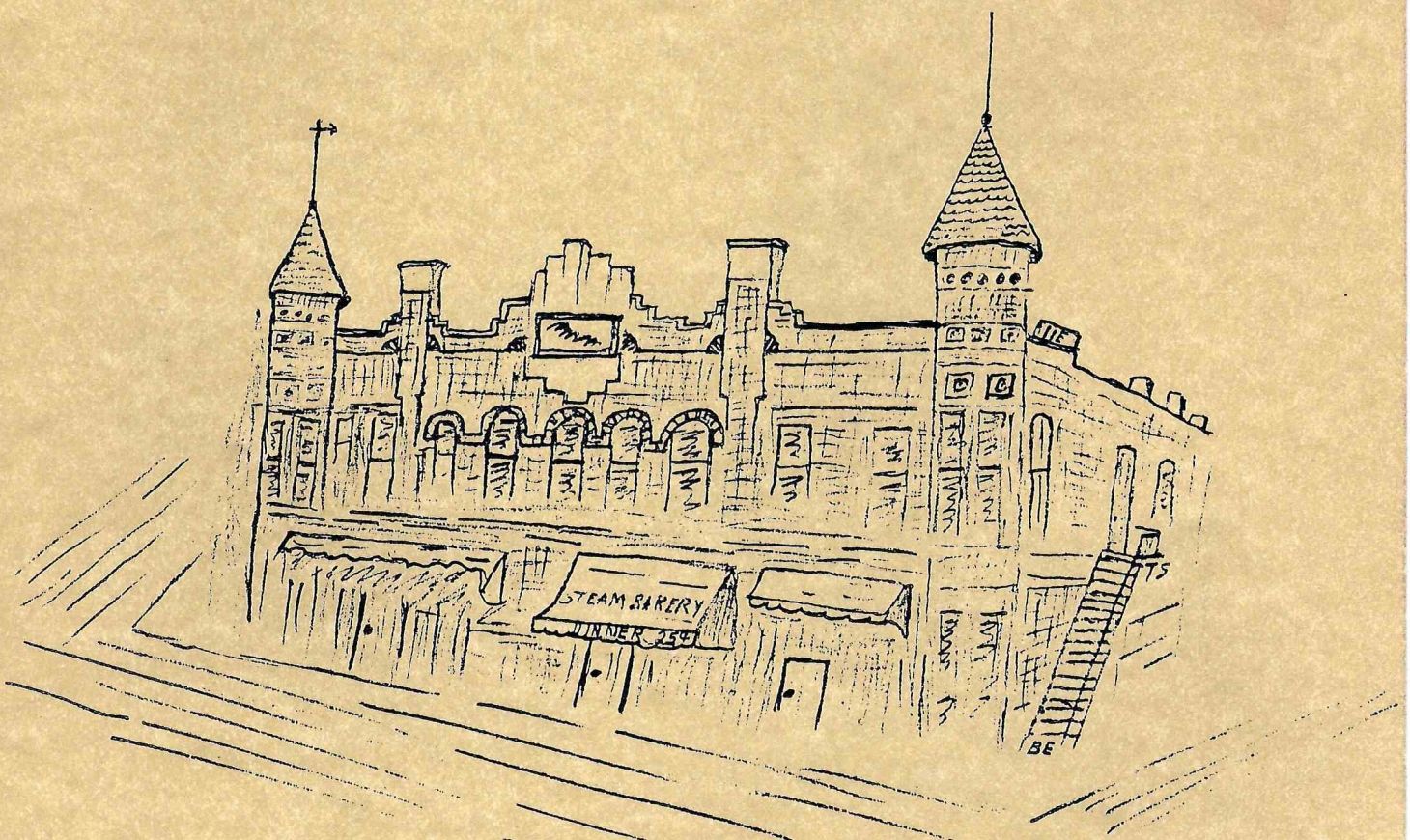
The Town Which Came After

By: Inez Eisenhauer

Dec. 1987



William E. Timpner
R.R. 1 Box 123
Pinckneyville, IL 62274-9737

INTRODUCTION

This portion deals mainly with the years after the death of Chief Ducoigne. It is an attempt to acquaint the reader with some facets of the state and county history prior to 1900, as it related to the infant town, giving glimpses seldom found in most writings. Many dates are given to allow the reader to place events in the proper time frame. Some names and dates are recorded in the hope that some future genealogist might locate an elusive great-grandparent.

Many minor details are given to allow younger readers to visualize the harsh environment in which the early settlers existed as they struggled onward. These efforts, repeated all over this great nation, were the foundation on which our affluent life of today was built. The settler with his wooden plow was the forerunner of great farms producing food for hundreds of people. Each settler, in his or her own way, helped create the future for us. We salute them! We praise them!

At times, conflicting dates or information was found. In such an instance, one could only use the information which appeared most frequently or what appeared to be the most logical. Hopefully this writing has captured the good and bad, the trials and the tribulations, the hope and some of the humor of The Town Which Came After.

To Bill Timpner (our new president) 1987
Best Wishes & Affection,
Inez Eisenhauer

Book #2

THE TOWN WHICH CAME AFTER

Perry County was named for Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who had defeated the English at Put-in Bay on Lake Erie, December 10, 1813. The county was divided into precincts of Beaucoup, Du Quoin, Tamaroa, Cutler, Paradise, Grand Cote, and South Western, encompassing approximately 276,480 acres with timber covering 75 percent of the area.

Most of the abundant timber was ash, hickory, hazel, elm, cottonwood, walnut and sycamore. The prairies were covered with tall pampas and buffalo grass so tall it could be brought up on opposite sides of a horse and knotted over the top of the neck. A great number of wild plants added their colorful beauty to the territory. Among them were the wild lilies, golden rod, phlox, clematis, lady slipper, grape, woodbine, wild roses, and daisies. There was milkweed, pigweed, poke weed and ragweed; cat-tails and cat-nip; hoarhound and horse mint; fever bush and fire weed; sour dock and burdock; cocklebur and Spanish needle.

Many trees and bushes provided food for the early settlers such as the blackberry, dewberry, raspberry, strawberry, persimmon, papaw, hazelnut, May apple and cat tail. The roots of the young sassafras tree made a delicious tea. Also edible were mulberries, pecans, walnuts, and hickory nuts. Other plants, such as the Indian turnip, sarsaparilla, ginseng and pink root were used for medicines by the early settlers.

The buffalo left the Illinois prairies prior to the arrival of the white man and the elk were rapidly disappearing. The bear remained, along with deer, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, prairie hens, quail, geese, grouse and ducks. The streams held cat fish, bass, perch, pike and buffalo. A bee tree would provide an ample supply of honey as some trees might yield as much as 20 gallons. Thus if the early settler was ambitious, his family had food.

Fur bearing animals such as the deer, wolf, fox, wild cat, lynx, raccoon,

mink, and otters provided skins for clothing. The Indians had taught settlers how to tan deer skins, which were in great demand for both moccasins and clothing.

Homes were crude cabins about 8 x 10 feet, made of logs and chinked with mud, or a coarse mortar, to fill the cracks. There was a fireplace for cooking and warmth. It was of prime importance to keep the fire burning as matches were not available. A flint and steel were used to ignite dry grass and small twigs or wood shavings. If the settlers lived close enough together coals could be borrowed to start a fire.

The cabin floor was hard packed dirt. Some cabins had a window of heavy paper saturated with coon or bear grease. Almost all of the simple furniture was made by the man of the family using his axe. The bed, with it's corn husk or grass filled mattress, might be drawn up for the daylight hours to give room for the occupants. Dishes were mainly pewter or tin. Many families had no forks and only a butcher knife to cut their food. Some families had some pieces of china and other such luxuries but poverty was the usual condition.

The early settler sometimes planted cotton or flax to provide material for clothing. Factory made material did not appear until around 1818. A small patch of corn might also be planted. Plows of this era were mainly a forked stick with crude handles. A more advanced plow was in the Pinckneyville area about 1830. Known as the Carie plow, it's maker, Bergen Happy, used split post oak to create the mouldboard. This type of plow was replaced in 1830 by the appearance of the iron plow. Men were doubtful of using such a contraption, believing it might ruin the ground with the slick cut of the metal. However, the iron plow was soon accepted and the blacksmith gained importance in the community. A smith could also gain fame by being able to make a fine ringing cow bell.

Prior to the emergence of the wagon maker, a farmer would make his own truck wagon by sawing wheels from a large black gum or sycamore tree. A box

like section was placed on top of the wheels. The sections connecting the wheels were called spindles and if the wood was sufficiently dry, it might catch fire during excessive use. Much of the plowing was done at night because of the tremendous number of green headed flies which were found on the prairies. These vicious little winged creatures would bite the horses so much the animals could not be controlled.

The shoe-maker began to appear in Perry County about the same time as the iron plow. The influx of settlers created a demand for craftsmen, mechanics, doctors, teachers, ministers and lawyers. Villages and towns were created as a central point for services.

The early pioneers were very poor as to material possessions or money, but they had a great wealth of courage and perseverance. Since everyone was in the same condition they accepted the hardships and poverty as normal and made the best of what little they possessed. They walked with heads held high and were proud of their accomplishments in conquering Nature and wresting their daily survival needs from the land.

A cabin raising was usually a joyous occassion. The newly arrived neighbor would be welcomed and assisted by his neighbors. By the time the cabin was finished, new friendships were firmly established. Each new family made the other settlers feel more secure. The settlers were certainly not concerned with the manners of "society" but there were some rules of frontier etiquette that were not to be violated as Martin Lindsley discovered. He had arrived in the Tamaroa precinct between 1829 and 1833. For his cabin raising he asked the neighbors to come <u>after</u> breakfast and for this he was branded as stingy.

Neighbors grouped together to plow fields, split rails and husk corn. The males might enjoy contests of foot races, log rolling and shooting matches. Their ladies might sew and prepare food or just converse, catching up on activities in the area. Dancing to fiddle music was also a popular activity. These dances

were rapid paced, usually jigs and four handed reels. Another popular form of amusement was horse racing and the populace of the 1800's was not adverse to putting up money to show their faith in a certain horse. Probably the most famous horse race of the early 1800's was run in neighboring Randolph County, in 1803, for a $500 wager. The horses were to race three miles and return. All in all, approximately $1000 was involved in the betting. There was also a horse race which was run on the frozen Mississippi River in 1806.

The pioneers tastes were simple and when a few persons came together they took the opportunity to enjoy each others company. Many pioneers preferred to live near others of the same nationality, giving them a feeling of greater security. The French had mainly settled at Kaskaskia, doing much hunting, but little farming. Some English had drifted to Illinois from the east. It took religious persecution, the Irish famine and other complications in their various homelands, to send the Irish, Germans, Poles and Scots out into the Illinois prairies to struggle with the virgin sod and create plots which would eventually produce the grain and foods necessary for the survival of families of 10 to 14 children.

There was no welcome, except from birds or animals, for a man named Cox, when he and his family became the first white settlers in Perry County in 1795. His claim, No. 1410 on Beaucoup was the only one in the county. When John Flack and his family come in 1799 and settled on Four Mile prairie, Cox was in the area, on range two west, but he left and Flack built a log cabin on the southwest quarter of section eleven, township six south, range three west, to become the first permanent settler. Flack had a son also named John. The B. A. Browns settled on the Six Mile Prairie.

Eighteen emigrants halted their horse drawn wagons near Beaucoup Creek for a few days in May, 1816, to rest on their way from Tennessee to Missouri. In this group was John R. Hutchings, his wife whom he had married in North Carolina, four children and three slaves, Landon Park, his wife Agis and a black

woman named Dinah. John's brother, William, brought his wife, children and Delilah Jones, who later married John R., oldest son of William.

These travelers proceeded northward, but on thinking over how promising the Perry County camp had seemed, turned and came back to make their permanent home on what was later known as Hutchings Prairie in Beaucoup precinct. When they returned to their chosen prairie they found that a group of Kaskaskia Indians had established a camp there and many animal bones were scattered about the area. John Hutchings later built a two story house called Traveler's Inn, which existed for about 50 years. He also built, in 1820, what was probably the first mill in the county. He was a teacher and a Baptist minister. On October 8, 1830, he did "emancipate, free and set at liberty" Landon Parks, his wife Agis and their four children, Jeremiah, James, John and Simeon, in the presence of witnesses David Baker and H. G. Jones.

Joshua M. Rice, from Tennessee, arrived at this same prairie in 1829 but moved in 1830 to another township. Jeremiah Dennis came in 1830, Jacob Walker and Campbell Stuart in 1831, James Meadows in 1833, Lews Stilley and Elisha Dunn in 1836. The first school house in Hutchings Prairie was built in 1837.

Jerrold Jachson is credited with being the first resident of the Old Du Quoin area about 1803. He had a ferry which served the post road from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown. Jackson entered land in 1811. He also built a toll bridge at the same area where he had previously kept the ferry.

Some former Jackson County residents, Lewis Wells, age 62, and Thomas Taylor came to the Du Quoin precinct in 1812. Both men were South Carolina natives. Wells died in 1846 at the incredible age of 96. He was a great-grandfather of Lou Ozburn of Du Quoin. John Campbell came from Tennessee in 1812. He had five sons, John, Washington, Isaac, Alexander and Charles. Ephraim Skinner and Hiram Root, natives of New York, came with their families in 1816. Simon Williard brought his family in 1817. Benjamin Brown also appeared in

1817. His neighbor, James Crain, claimed land in May, 1818.

Others in the area, with their families, were Robert Crow, Robert Johnson, Richard Green, Jacob Short, John Stuart, William H. Threlkel and Stephen Kelly. Three Pyle brothers, Abner, John and William, came with families from Tennessee in 1819. From 1820 to 1830 many settlers came into the county. Among these were Robert McElvain, David Mead and Rodney Bowlin. Bowlin came from Smith County, Tennessee, and settled on Nine Mile Prairie, building a log house on Burbank Hill. He was the father of seventeen children. A daughter, Jane, married Jonathan G. Clark. Their home at 518 E. Poplar Street was built in 1833, according to the 1934 writings of Charles Hatfield.

Daniel Dry and his wife Barbara married at about 16 and 19 years of age. Fear of the Indians had sent them into Pennsylvania. They were dissatisfied with that area and consequently walked from Pennsylvania to the Old Du Quoin location with everything they owned in a cart made of a barrel attached to two wheels. The strength and endurance of the pioneers of the past is almost unbelievable, but of such stuff our country was made. Dry had the first store in Old Du Quoin. The license, granted in 1831, cost him $5. John Campbell was the first blacksmith in 1829 and in a short time began to make plows in partnership with Elijah Wells. The first shoemaker was Thomas Farrow in 1831; the first licensed saloon keeper was John Williams; the first school was taught by Abraham Brayshaw in 1830; the first mill, Elijah Wells, about 1829; first doctor, Joseph Brayshaw and the first lawyer was Sylvester Adams.

Green Durington, Zachariah Clinton and Micajah Phelps, all Kentuckians, came in 1824. Avery Chapman and Joshua Davis settled near Old Du Quoin, as did the English doctor, Joseph Brayshaw.

The Cutler area gained a South Carolinian, John Huggins in 1802. Enoch Eaton, with his wife and children, came from Tennessee in a horse drawn wagon in 1825. His father and family came later in a cart pulled by a bull. In 1830,

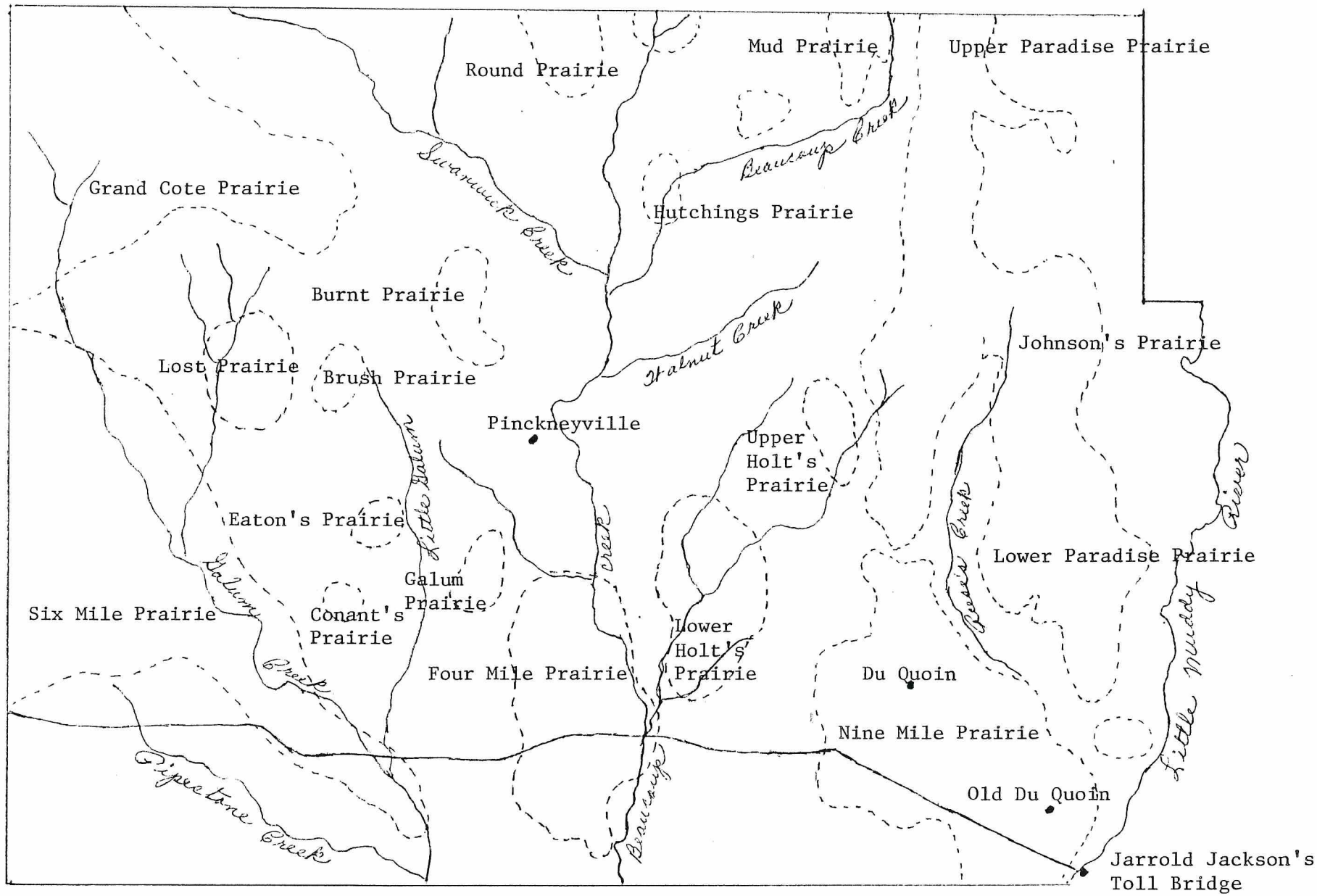
Isaac Eaton started a shop and this talented man made not only wagons, but with a lathe which turned, created spinning wheels, chairs, tables and beds. John Murphy came at this time with sons Robert, James, Richard and William. Andrew Cooper and James Brown, both from South Carolina, Richard Green from New York, Matthew Vann from Tennessee and Shadrach Lively settled nearby. The first school of 1827 or 1828 was held in a barn on Lost Prairie, where ten students were taught by Elvira Tilden. The first schoolhouse was not built until the spring of 1835. It's first teacher was John Cooper who held classes that summer.

Many prairies were named for the first settler. Lost Prairie got its name from the tradition that George Rogers Clark and his troops were lost here for an entire day before finding their way out of the tall prairie grass. Nine Mile Prairie was named from its length; its width was three or four miles. Presumably, length also gave the names for Four Mile and Six Mile Prairie.

The first permanent residents of Tamaroa was a couple named Rees, who arrived in 1815 and settled by a creek, which is still known as Rees' Creek. The Tamaroa settlement dates back to 1815 making it the counties' oldest. A Foster family arrived in 1825 and Abe Morgan and Nathan G. Curlee in 1828. Curlee had the first dry goods store in the precinct about three miles north of present day Tamaroa. He was also a Methodist preacher. In one sermon about Abraham preparing to offer his son Isaac as a sacrifice, he let his enthusasism run away when he said the Lord sent a ram "tied by a rope" to a bush. Curlee, a North Carolina native, first settled in Fayette County, then Washington County, and next to Upper Paradise Prairie. He plotted the tiny village of Berlin, north of present day Tamaroa. It had about ten residences, a store and a church.

Benjamin Hammack with his wife and four children had come from Virginia and previously settled in Jackson County. Hammack, a wagon maker, then resettled near Curlee, as did Stephen Brown and a family named Bland. The father, John, and sons John and David and their families, came about 1829. Several

PERRY COUNTY PRAIRIES



This map adapted from Union Atlas Company, 1876

settlers from North Carolina came from 1828 to 1833. Among them were Walter Blackstock, Soloman, James and Robert Carpenter, Daniel Council, Richard Hull, James Johnson, Peter Scronce and Isaac C. Walker. Other early names were John Bridges, Henry Bridges, Abner Keith, Joe Little, William Dial, William Williams, Thomas Metcalf, George Sturtevant, Abraham and Isaac Lee, and Thomas Morris.

An inn was built on Beaucoup Creek, east of Hutchings Prairie by Abraham and Isaac Lee. This inn provided shelter for travelers on the Shawneetown to St. Louis trail. A post office was designated at this inn in 1834.

Holt's Prairie became home for Shadrach Lively in 1822. The year 1826 saw many new settlers in Perry county. Among these were David Deal with a wife and six children, from Tennessee; David Rees; John Berry, John Hazzard and Matthew Jones at Holt's Prarie, all from Tennessee also. George Franklin, and Abner Flack came to Four Mile Prairie from South Carolina. Afton Crawford came to the same prairie in 1827. That same year Jonathan Petit settled on the area which later became the site of the county poor farm. Charles Garner and Ephriam Bilderback both moved to the Four Mile Prairie from Randolph County.

It was on the Four Mile Prairie that the early settlers reported finding many human bones presumably from a fierce battle between the Kaskaskia and Kickapoo Indians prior to the white mans arrival. Fergus Milligan arrived from Iredell County, North Carolina in 1827, with a wife and nine children. He first settled west of Pinckneyville, then moved to Four Mile Prairie.

Humphrey Jones came from Kentucky, in 1821 to Jackson County where he stayed for six years, moving to Perry County in April, 1827, near a Pinckneyville spring. James Steele and William Craig come to Four Mile Prairie in 1828. Within a few years pioneers Jeremiah Dennis, Edmond Hodges, James Meadows, Campbell Stuart and Jacob Walker settled in Beaucoup precinct. Another settler, Hawkins S. Osburn, later gained prominence by becoming a representative in

the General Assembly in both the House and Senate.

Some of the early land purchases in the Pinckneyville area between 1813 and 1820 were by John and James Flack, Alexander Douglas, S. Lavapein, William McIntosh, Joshua Davis, Benjamin Brown and Roger Claxton.

In the Southwest precinct, Simon Willard and his family settled in 1817 on 504 acres, which were entered at the Kaskaskia land offfice, January 19, 1819. Benjamin Brown appeared also in 1817 and James Crain entered land in May, 1818. Other settlers in this area with their families were Robert Crow, Richard Green, Robert Johnson, Jacob Short, John Stuart, William H. Threlkel, and Stephen Kelly. The first store selling groceries and dry goods was started by Jacob Short in 1827. Mr Willard had the first grist mill in 1819. Robert Clark taught the precinct's first school in 1825 and John McClure had the first blacksmith shop in 1839. This precinct contained Pipestone Creek.

The Grand Cote precinct received an Englishman, Thomas Swanwick, as its first settler in 1819. William P. Elliott came from Georgia in 1820. He liked what he found, built a cabin and brought his family to the site the following year. Elliott built the first mill in the area. Jonathan Petit came in 1825 from neighboring Randolph County. In 1828, James Kirkpatrick and his family from South Carolina, settled at Grand Cote. Many others came from 1829 through 1838, including William M. Adair, Robert H. Allen, Hugh Cooper, Alexander Craig, Newton Franklin, John Hughey, Solomon Maxwell, John McMillen, Benjamin Ragland, William Rainey, Joel Rushing and John White. The first grocery and dry goods store was operated by J. C. Steele; the first grist mill by T. S. Elliott in 1822 or 1823; the first school taught by James Holliday in 1832.

Paradise Precinct took its name from Paradise Prairie. The prairie was so named when Elijah Wells looked out over the lush area, with the waving grasses and beautiful wild flowers and proclaimed, "This is as near to Paradise as I ever expect to get." Paradise Precincts' earliest settlers appear to be David Dial,

his wife, four daughters and two sons, in 1827. Alexander Clark sold his land to William Jones, who had entered the area in 1827. William's brother, James, and his family came from Tennessee in 1828. John M. Haggard, a friend and neighbor of James, decided to come along and see what southern Illinois could offer. He was so impressed he returned to Tennessee and brought back his wife and child. Three brothers, Edward, Minyard and Robert Gilliam came with families from Tennessee in 1828. Isaac McCollum came in 1830 and Reuben Kelly in 1833. Thomas Jones and West Eaton and families came in an ox drawn wagon about 1829.

Johnson Harriss is a perfect example of the wanderings of the early settlers in their search for a home. He was a Virginia native, who as a young man went to North Carolina and from there to South Carolina, where he married. Next he went to Tennessee and farmed there for twelve years. The next move brought him, his wife, and six children into Illinois.

It appears the first birth in Paradise Prairie was Malita Gilliam. A sad note is the precincts' first burial ground of 1829, where there are the graves of several children. The first school was taught in 1829 or 1830 by John S. Haggard, who had come from Tennessee with his wife and several children. It was 1838 before a schoolhouse was constructed. The first post office was in an extinct village named Iowa. The Little Muddy River and Rees' Creek furnished drainage and water for Paradise Precinct.

It would take a writer of incredible talent to adequately describe the hardships the pioneers endured. The beauty of the unblemished prairies, with abundant wild flowers and the lush forests with an unending supply of wood and game sounds indeed like Paradise. But it is a different view if one envisions a winter storm of ice and snow, with the then unknown wind chill factor going to -50° with twenty mile an hour winds, howling about a cabin, coming in through the cracks between the logs. The only heat was from a crude fireplace, fueled by logs and sticks,

and which had to be constantly fed throughout the day and night. The families would huddle together letting their body warmth help them a bit. Snow had to be melted to provide water. Animals were sometimes brought into the cabins to keep them from freezing to death. Any baby which survived these conditions was indeed a hardy little creature.

An especially vicious winter was the one of 1830-31 which became known as "The Winter of the Deep Snow." A storm began near Christmas and there was snow almost every day for nine weeks which accumulated to three feet in depth. Rain and sleet fell next and froze into a layer which supported animals and people.

Chicago received 23 inches of snow in a day and a half. High winds blew for 60 days. One writer, Dr. Julian M. Sturtevant, stated: "For weeks, certainly for not less than two weeks, the mercury in the thermometer tube was not, on any morning, higher than 12° below zero."

Herds of buffalo, unable to move about, starved. It is said that after the deep snow, buffalo were no longer found east of the Mississippi River. Not only did the pioneer have to do battle with Nature, he had to survive the hostile Indians. The red man had endured the take over of land, he had been promised much and received so little, suffered murders and in a final effort for survival began to make war on the white man. Some Indians bragged that their only reason for letting the pioneers survive was to provide a constant supply of food and horses which could easily be stolen. At times the poineers would stand guard over their crops to prevent such theft.

The British, in an effort to gain control of this land, began to furnish the Indians with guns, ammunition and knives. After the treaty of 1795, the settlers had streamed rapidly westward. By 1796 St. Louis had grown to about 70 houses. The pioneers who were not in the settlements were scattered thinly throughout the area making themselves fair game for the Indians. The last years of the

1700's and the first of the 1800's had many massacres and scalpings of both red and white man. One estimate was that, in 1789 and 1790, one tenth of the people in Monroe county were killed by Indians.

The best armed and most persistant were the Kickapoo Indians, who also waged a constant war on the Kaskaskia Indians. The French seemed to be excluded from the constant attacks. The hatred centered on the settlers of other nationalities. Perry County was so sparsely populated at this time that it escaped most of this type of Indian problems.

One of the most macabre stories comes not from Perry County but from the Grand Tower area. It was in 1786 when a Pennsylvania family named Huff came to Illinois. Mrs. Huff had previously been married to a man named Moredock and had children by him who came along. Indians attacked the party near Grand Tower. Mrs. Huff and a son were among those killed. Her body was horribly mutilated in full view of her family. Some of the party managed to jump in a boat and escape. John Moredock, one of Mrs. Huff's sons, who had witnessed the brutal murders, vowed to avenge the attack and in years to come was a leader in dispatching Indians to "the happy hunting grounds" as often as possible. Mr. Huff, who had survived this attack, was later murdered by Indians. Some articles, including his watch, were found at the murder site in later years.

John Murdock could barely read and write but was a bright man endowed with common sense. He became a Major and under the territorial government was a member of the legislative assembly. He taught his two daughters to shoot a rifle so extremely well that they could take the head off a squirrel, no matter how tall the tree.

Children were frequently stolen and reared in the Indian camps. Drusilla Andrews, of near Waterloo, was one of the stolen children. The Andrews family was awakened at daybreak by a rifle shot which wounded the father, James. The Indians plundered the cabin, then left, taking the pregnant Mrs. Andrews

and three year old Drusilla along. The expectant mother was ill and apparently slowed the Indians escape. She was killed a short distance from her home. Mr. Andrews body was found several days later beside a creek, where he had collapsed and died. The child's maternal grandfather, Captain Ogle, traveled to St. Louis and offered a substantial reward for the safe return of his granddaughter. Shortly afterward, she was found and returned by French trappers. After she was a married woman, living near her parents old cabin, an ancient Indian told her that when she was a child many Indians had killed her mother at this spot. It was assumed the Indian was one of the group responsible for killing her parents.

In 1788, William Biggs of Bellefontaine and John Vallis set out with furs, which they hoped to sell in Cahokia. They were attacked by sixteen Kickapoo Indians, who put four bullet holes in Biggs' overcoat and shot his horse. Vallis was wounded but stayed on his horse and went to Piggot's fort about six miles away. The unlucky Biggs was taken captive, but later was released after paying $297 to a Spaniard. Vallis died a month and a half later from his wounds.

One man, a Baptist preacher named James Smith, saved his scalp and probably his life by his virtuous ways. He was heading for St. Phillips with another man and a woman, when they were attacked near Bellefountaine by Kickapoo Indians. The other man escaped but the woman was killed. Smith was a big, overweight man and when he faltered, while carrying packs for the Indians, he fell to his knees to pray. The Indians watched him and decided he could talk to the Great Spirit and spared him. It took a $170 ransom to free Smith. Soon after his release he returned to Kentucky.

The massacre of the family of Robert McMahan took place in January, 1795, about three miles from New Design. McMahan had made elaborate arrangements for defense from Indian attack, including a rifle with 200 rifle balls, a blunderbuss and portholes through which he could shoot. However, four Indians entered the cabin, gave the French greeting "Bon jour", which means "good day", and proceeded

to kill Mrs. McMahan and four children. One was a one month old girl. McMahan and a three year old daughter, Sally, were taken captive. The Indians, after looting the cabin, forced McMahan to carry the load. They camped near the Belleville area, taking off McMahan's shoes and most of his clothing. He was tied up for the night and a belt, with bells attached, was put on him as an alarm system. The second night he managed to escape but had not been able to retrieve his shoes or all of his clothing. He was half-starved with bloody, partly frozen feet and elbows when he stumbled back home several days later.

In the days of his absence, the family pet dog had gone to the neighbors, whimpering and running around in an eratic course. Finally, the neighbors found the cause of the dog's frantic pleading and buried the bodies just before the grief stricken man returned. His dog was the only companion left.

According to the Treaty of Greenville the Indians were to return prisoners and in April of 1796, Sally was returned to Cahokia from near Lake Michigan. The chief who brought her home said he had not been involved in the slaughter of her family, that he had bought the girl. A collection was taked up and $164 worth of goods was given to the Indian chief for her release. Sally died at Alton, in 1850, at the age of 64.

Two men, Curry and Teel, were in a cabin about five miles from Kaskaskia when they were attacked by Indians. It was a well built cabin with bars across the door. The inventive builder had made a hole in the bottom of the door to allow the cat to enter. The cabin had the roof secured with the customary weight poles. At one point in the battle, Teel stood at the closed door and an alert Indian nailed his foot to the floor with a spear thrust through the cat's "door". When Teel reached down to try and free his foot, his hand was also speared and held to the floor. When Curry saw the predicament of his companion, he went to the loft and managed to release the weight pole, injuring several Indians and killing the chief. The two men walked to Kaskaskia with Teel losing much blood.

He collapsed, but Curry went ahead and got assistance in time to save Teel's life. Later, Curry went hunting one morning and was never seen again. It was presumed he was a victim of the Indians.

At least one Indian was hung for murder. A young man had been shot by a Delaware Indian, in 1802, about 15 miles east of Kaskaskia. The Kaskaskia Indians captured the offender and brought him into Kaskaskia, where he was brought to trial. Since the dead man's saddle was found with the Delaware, he was judged guilty and was hung from a honey locust tree. The capture of the Delaware by the Kaskaskias certainly would have earned them the hatred of other tribes.

The Monroe County pioneers even found some questionable humor in the Indian hostilities. One man, known as a braggert and coward, bore the brunt of a joke, which made him an object of extreme ridicule. An Indian, who had been dead for about a week, had been found and the jokester wrapped the body in a blanket and leaned it against a tree. Going back into camp, he told of seeing the braggert's lost horse out on the prairie. The man went to find his horse and on seeing the Indian, shot at the body and then ran back to camp telling he had met several Indians and killed at least one. The other men, who knew about the prank, then laughed him out of camp for shooting a dead Indian.

Not all of the results of wounds were bad, as shown by the tale of a Captain Whiteside and his sons. Whiteside was the leader of a group, who set out in 1793 to catch some Indian horse thieves. In the group was John Dempsey, who had been scalped about two years before and survived. It was not uncommon for men to be scalped and then, by feigning death, manage to survive. Some men were even scalped twice. Near present day Belleville some of the horses were found, the son of an Indian chief was killed and the chief surrendered. When the chief discovered there were only eight white men in all, he yelled at the other Indians to come back and tried to regain the gun he had surrendered

to Captain Whiteside. The chief did escape and the next year sought revenge by tomahawking one of the Whiteside's young sons who was playing near the fort. It was 1795 before Whiteside got his revenge. He and fourteen others attacked the Indians at a bluff in St. Clair County and killed all but one who turned tail and ran away only to be killed later by his own people for his cowardly retreat.

During the battle, Whiteside was shot and fearing death told the other men to continue the battle. His son, Uel, who had been wounded in the arm, looked at his father's wound and seeing the ball lodged under the skin proceeded to cut it out. Whiteside, now convinced he would survive, got up to fight again. After the battle the men headed back to Whiteside's station and on arriving in Cahokia sought care for their wounds at the home of Mrs. Rains. There were two pretty girls in this house who later married Uel and his brother, William.

Osage Indians were usually west of the Mississippi but on one occassion, in the winter of 1789, they crossed the river and stole horses. A group of men, including one James Worlet, set out to pursue the Indians. Worlet rode ahead of the group as an advance scout and was killed and scalped. When the other men became aware of what had occured they set out after the Indians, who threw Worley's severed head in the path of the advancing white men.

Several years prior to 1795, another pioneer met a gruesome death at the hands of the Kickapoo Indians. He was Prix Pagi, or Paget, and was the earliest recorded proprietor of a stone mill near Kaskaskia. He and several black employees were killed. One black man managed to flee to Kaskaskia. Those who went to the mill found Paget's body had been decapitated and chopped into many pieces. The mill operated until 1855.

The wild animals of the territory were also a constant danger to the early settler. The black bear was in the area along with both the gray wolf and prairie wolf. These animals could bring down horses, cattle, sheep or a human being. The wild-cat and lynx preyed on sheep and poultry, while the gray and red fox

concentrated mainly on chickens, geese and ducks. The mink and weasel also fed on poultry.

Mrs. Hiram Root was one pioneer lady of the Du Quoin area with plenty of spirit. She armed herself with a fire-brand and chased away a bear when it came to their pig-pen. She also reported seeing wolves around her home. Not all of the pioneers penned their animals, most ran at large. The ears of these aminals were often notched in an unusual manner for identification purposes.

In Monroe County, a Mr. Smith had killed a wolf in the evening and then discovered he was surrounded by other members of the pack. He swiftly climbed a tree only to discover it was too small for absolute security. All through the night the wolves grawed and gnashed at the trunk trying to bring the tree down, while Smith cowered above. When daylight came he was finally able to flee to safety.

Some men hunted the wolf for profit as they could receive a premium for wolf scalps. It was not unusual for the commissioners court records to show payment to a man for as high as fifteen scalps at a time. Money was very scarce and some men made a business of wolf scalping.

During these times young men might hire themselves out for $5 to $7 a month. One man and wife came to Illinois with only an old horse valued at $10. He became a successful man by making plaited baskets and corn shuck horse collars. He bought a farm and was in good circumstances but lost it all through dissipation.

Illinois was in an area called the North Western Territory in early years. It was included in Louisiana and in 1682 was a possession of France. During the depression in the 1930's the WPA unit of the Illinois Writers' Project recorded much history, fokelore and legend. One tale was about the purchase of Illinois. While this tale has been doubted and questioned by historians because it cannot be proved, neither can it be disproved. According to the tale, Illinois had been

purchased, in 1723, from 10 Indian chiefs, by 22 men from England and Pennsylvia. The various items to be given to the Indians in exchange for the land were: 10,000 pounds of flour, 20 sacks of salt, 500 bushels of corn, 350 shirts, 260 heavy blankets, 260 light blankets, 12 horses, 12 horned cattle, 20 firearms, 500 pounds of gunpowder, 2,000 gun flints, 144 fire steels, 4,000 pounds of lead, 140 pairs of stockings, 200 brass kettles, 144 hunting knives, 24 looking glasses, 30 pounds of vermillion, and 16 dozen garterings.

This story, printed in newspapers of 1880, claimed that the deed for the land was notarized and signed before a French notary public at Kaskaskia and put into that village's records. Since no paperwork has been found the question is, "What happened to it?" Did it vanish when the river took over Kaskaskia in the inundation of 1881? Or did it simply not exist? The story is interesting and intriguing, but we may never know if it is fact or fiction.

By 1765, England claimed the territory of Illinois, only to loose it in 1779 to George Rogers Clark. It then became a portion of Virginia. This territory was ceded by Virginia in 1784 to the general government for the purpose of breaking it into states.

The first seat of government was Kaskaskia and the territorial governor was Ninian Edwards from April 24, 1809 to December 6, 1818. Shadrack Bond was inaugurated first governor of the State of Illinois on October 6, 1818. Vandalia was made the capital in 1819 and remained so for 20 years until Springfield was chosen as the capital.

The creation of Perry County was completed with the passage of an act, by the Fifth General Assembly at Vandalia on January 29, 1827. Commissioners Samuel Crawford and Edward Humphreys of Randolph County and Singleton Kimmel of Jackson County were appointed to meet at Amos Anderson's home and select a location for the county seat. They decided that 20 acres should be acquired and lots laid out. The site of Pinckneyville was actually 80 acres, which

cost $100. The Commissioners surrendered the lower 40 acres to Humphrey Jones and then had 20 acres surveyed. Fifty-two lots were laid out at a cost to the county of 31 1/4 cents per lot and were offered for sale. The lowest priced lot went for $5 and the highest for $26.50. The first 24 lots sold to Amos Anderson, Berry Anderson, David Baldridge, William Brown, Robert Caldwell, Joseph Crain, William Garner, Charles Glover, John Huggins, William Johnson, Gabriel Jones, James Murphy, William Murphy, David Pyle, Eli Short, William Threlkel, Mathew Vann, Joseph Wells and Elijah Wells.

The first log cabin store in Pinckneyville was the dry goods store of Charles Glover, built in 1827, on the north side of the square. David Baldridge had the second store on the east side of the square. In 1830, Baldridge moved his store into the courthouse for which privilege he paid 75 cents a month. In 1833, the courthouse was used as a school for a monthly rental of 50 cents a month.

Humphrey B. Jones was commissioned as the first circuit clerk and it was his duty to set up elections. Apparently there was some question as to the legality of the first election as Dr. Brayshaw rode horseback to Vandalia to protest.

The first meeting of the new board of Commissioners was held at the home of Amos Anderson on June 4, 1827. David Mead, Elijah Wells and John R. Hutchings were sworn in as County Commissioners. Jones gave bond as county clerk. Daniel Dry was elected Treasurer, with James H. Franklin as Constable of the district west of Beaucoup Creek. Judges of the election for the Eastern District of the county were Robert McElvain, Abner Pyle and Charles Glover. James Crane, William Threlkel and Thomas Swanwick were judges of election for the Western District of Perry County. Taxes were set at one-third percent on all Pinckneyville lots, bank stock, slaves, mulatto servants; on horses, cattle, mules, mares and asses over three years old; on watches, chains, and fobs; pleasure carriages and distilleries.

The next day Amos Anderson was given the first tavern license. A schedule

of cost was set up for all county taverns and public houses at that time. Lodging was to be 6 1/4 cents per night; to feed a horse, 12 1/2 cents; to keep a horse overnight 37 1/2 cents; pasture per day or night, 6 1/4 cents; pasture for cattle, sheep or hogs, 4 cents per day or night; dinner for a lodger, 25 cents; supper or breakfast 18 3/4 cents, a half pint of whiskey, 12 1/2 cents, while brandy, rum, cherry bounce, gin and wine were 18 3/4 cents.

Eighteen petition signers requested a road to be marked, beginning at the St. Louis to Shawneetown road at the east side of Paradise Prairie, across Beaucoup Creek at a good ford and then to Williards's road at the west edge of Six Mile Prairie. George Franklin, John Hutchings and Robert Murphy were appointed to this task. At the second meeting of the commissioners, on September 3, 1827, they reported the road had been marked by blazing trees, (chopping a large chip out with an axe) and by stakes driven in the ground.

The county, which had previously been divided into eastern and western districts, was further divided at the second commissioners meeting. Daniel Dry was appointed supervisor of the Upper Eastern District; Abner Pyle, Sr. of the Lower Eastern District; William Threlkel of the Upper Western District and Robert Gillihan of the Lower Western District.

There were "overseers of the poor" appointed, with James West, John Campbell and Charles Glover serving the Eastern District and William Brown, Charles Garner and Thomas Swanwick, the Western District.

By January 21, 1828, the commissioners had selected the town site and the sale of lots was approved. The notice of this sale was to be advertised in the Illinois Corrector. Lots were to sell for not less than $5. Twenty-four lots sold for $1223.28 1/2, or an average of $50.97.

Plans for the first courthouse were made at the same time the sale of lots was ordered. After a large community barbarque, three men, H. B. Jones, Alonson Edwards and John R. Hutchings were chosen to pick the courthouse site. Each

man drove a stake at his favored spot and the assembled people were to go to the spot they thought best. Hutchings choice won out. The building was to be on lot 32. This would have been quite an undertaking, for in 1827 the taxes collected were only $74.11 from 51 persons for an average of $1.45. The December 1877 financial statement showed a balance of $63.37 1/2.

The courthouse was to be 18 x 22 feet and made of hewn logs. There was to be a window on the west end with twelve panes, 10 x 12 inches. The door, complete with a stock lock or knob, was to be at the east end and there was to be a raised platform for the judges seat. Berry Anderson was given the contract for the amount of $54. The building was completed and payment made in September, 1828. Theophilus W. Smith presided as judge at the first term of the circuit court in the new courthouse on April 10, 1829. Later in the year, weather boarding was added to the building and a large stray animal pen, 36 feet square and six feet high, was put on the courthouse lot at a cost of $22.62 by Fergus Milligan.

In 1836, plans were made for a brick courthouse. Signers presented a petition to halt these plans, stating the income of the county was not sufficient to fund such a great project.

The Pinckneyville of 1837 had only four stores, one tavern, one grocery and 15 to 20 families, surrounded by a large settlement of farmers. There was much agitation about repair of the old courthouse and talk began about moving the courthouse site to what is now Old Du Quoin. Through the efforts of W. K. Murphy and other prominent residents,plus the 'friendliness' of Tamaroa, the courthouse was retained in Pinckneyville.

The new building was completed in the fall of 1837. It was a two story brick, 43 feet square, which cost $1,765. Later, the interior carpenter and plaster work was completed at a cost of 840. 87, bringing the total to $2,605.87.

The county court, of 1840, gave an interesting order pertaining to the doors

and windows. The openings were to be repaired so they could not be opened from the outside. It has to be presumed that this action was not carried out.

A contract was let on April 10, 1849, to Daniel Norris to build a new building east of the existing courthouse. This was to be of brick also, 46 x 36 feet, with walls 16 inches thick for the first story and 13 inches for the second story. When the building was examined prior to acceptance, only one flaw was found. A stone near the south door was requested to be replaced as it appeared to be soft. This building cost $7,500 with the addition of $10 to cut a scuttle hole in the roof. It was accepted by the county court on December 3, 1850.

Sawdust was spread two inches deep on the floor, both to retain heat and deaden noise. People gathered here when the mail stage, driven by Alex. Kimsey, arrived. It was not that they expected a letter, but they came to see if anyone did receive a letter or if a month old paper came in, to hear it read, and learn the outside news.

As the county grew rapidly in the next two decades there was a great increase in the volume of record keeping. The possibility of fire plus the disappearance of some important court records prompted another courthouse addition. An election was held in November, 1877, on the proposition and it was defeated by 961 "against" and 794 "for" the addition. By April of 1878, the citizens had changed their minds and 1,085 signers petitioned for an addition. A contract was let on June 5, 1878, for a $9,742 addition to be completed by October 25, 1878. The walls of the old building were torn down to the top of the windows on the first floor. It was rebuilt with a court room on the second floor, two large grand jury rooms and witness rooms. A two story wing was added to the east side making the building 81 x 36 feet.

William Wilson and John Chapman were designated to purchase furniture and were paid $2.50 a day. Total cost of fillings and furniture was $290. A $30 chandelier was to be purchased by John Schneider. Records were to be se-

cured in large fire-proof vaults which had record racks inside and a combination lock on the door. The area was then completed by a fine iron fence inclosing the courthouse square at a cost of $1,513.50.

The first fair was held in and around the courthouse in 1857. The second fair was held northeast of the city. In 1860, Hawkins Ozburn donated 20 acres southwest of town for permanent grounds.

The first Perry County jail was built in 1833 and 1834. It was of brick, one room above another, measuring 14 x 16 feet, at a cost of $750. In 1866, a tax of two mills per dollar was levied to build a jail. However, nothing was done until October 1870, when a three mill tax was levied. By May, 1871, a contract was let for $14,150 to build a new jail. Thomas Turner bought the old jail for the paltry sum of $15. A jail tax of 40 cents per $100 was levied in August of 1871. The brick walled jail was built two blocks west of the court house and was at the rear of a two story brick residence for the sheriff. There were eight cells in a double row, with a corridor all around the cells, boiler-iron floors, eight windows, a $200 furnace, a bath tub, wash basins, a wooden water tank in the attic and a privy seat in the corridor. There was also consideration given to female prisoners, who were to be housed in the top story of the sheriff's residence in a large cell.

The county poor farm of ninety acres was purchased in 1865, but nothing was done about building an almshouse until 1874, when an election was held. Citizens voted 655 "for" the building and 562 "against". The contract was let for a $4,337.54 building, which was received by the commissioners on December 9, 1875. It was a two-story brick, consisting of a main building 30 x 50 feet with a 20 x 36 foot wing. The main building had six large rooms and a 10 foot wide hall on the first floor. The second floor had eight large bedrooms and hallways. The wing included a kitchen, dining room and storage space on the first floor with three rooms above and wide porches on both floors. In 1880, there

were twelve children and eight adults lodged in the almshouse, which was claimed to be one of the best in the area.

John Hutchings presented what was probably the smallest bill to the county, 6 1/4 cents for ink used in a general election. Perry County's first deed involved the sale of 35 acres of land for $200 by Mr. and Mrs. William Pyle Sr. to Daniel Dry, recorded August 20, 1827. Thomas Swanwick filed the first will, dated July 5, 1829, leaving all of his property to his wife, Hannah, who was named executrix, along with sons, Thomas and William. The oldest son, John, was in England. Mr. Swanwick died on July 26, 1829.

Afton Crawford and Joel Crain had the dubious honor of paying the first fine assessed by the Curcuit Court of April 1829, in the amount of 50 cents. An assault indictment resulted in a 12 1/2 cent fine for John Pyle, Jr. at the same time.

Other firsts for Perry County were: Augustine Davis, the first to be imprisoned, October, 1834, for larceny; Adam and Eliza Lakin obtained the first divorce May, 1839. The first bridge built by the county was across Beaucoup creek, east of Pinckneyville in 1830 or 1831, by Joseph Wells. The first murder trial involved a William Corberly with a change of venue from St. Clair County. John Dougherty was the defence attorney, with Willis Allen for the people.The prisoner pled not guilty but was found guilty and was sentenced to the state penitentiary for two months and three weeks. Two weeks of this time was to be in solitary confinement.

The first death penalty was given to black men, John Feefee and George Williams, who were accused of shooting a farmer named Mattison during the theft of some hogs. They were found guilty and sentenced to hang by a jury composed of Absalom Adkins, Daniel Benson, Samuel Brown, William Brown, Jesse Green, James Horner, Isaac Lipe, Ephraim Pyle, Jonathen Rice, Julius Schlegel, James Smith and James Wheatley. The scaffold was built and preparation

for the hanging of November 28, 1873, was completed when Governor Beveridge changed the sentence to life imprisonment.

One death penalty, which was carried out, resulted from a political squabble in which James Vaughn, a tall, nice-looking, 33 year old coal miner, became involved. His brother, Ben, a Republican, went to a Democrat meeting in their home town of Tamaroa. While one speaker was addressing the meeting, Ben shouted out loudly, "Hurrah for Garfield." The Tamaroa marshall, William Watts, became enraged and drew a revolver on Ben, who took to his heels and ran home. When James Vaughn heard of this, he swore to kill Watts if the marshall ever tried to arrest him in such a manner. Two months later in June 1881, James, after having some drinks, was on the Tamaroa streets loudly proclaiming his dislike of Watts. A quarrel started, Watts struck James with a cane, James pulled a knife and slashed Watts, severing an artery. As Watts fell, he fired, hitting James in the leg. James fled, going past the home of Mr. Corgan, which later became Kringer Funeral Home. Mr. Corgan, minus shoes, dashed out and captured James.

A jury composed of Hugh Devinney, R. P. Burbank, Chesterfield Harold, George Kraft, James Knox, John R. Rushing, Christian Schwartz, Charles Seiferth, W. H. Sterling, William Stewart, Jacob Thomas, and P. S. Wilks found James Vaughn guilty of murder.

Twenty-five people were admitted into the jail, where the scaffold stood, on June 16, 1882, to witness the hanging. They included the sheriff's guard, reporters and a minister. The rope which secured the trap door was severed by an axe wielded by deputy sheriff Lemen. After 35 minutes, James Vaughn was pronounced dead.

A more pleasant "first" was Joseph Brayshaw becoming Perry County's first naturalized citizen in April, 1830.

The local grist mill was an important part of any settlement. These might

be hand cranked, with the regularity of the cranking determining the even consistency of the flour or corn meal. The burrs of these mills were large stones, two or three feet in diameter. A good days work might process 12 to 15 bushels of grain. Oxen, horses and water were also power sources. for these mills. This industry, by the early 1880's, had progressed to the point of three to four story brick buildings, perhaps with an attic, basement and six burrs capable of processing 250 barrels of flour daily. The grain was elevated and storage space might hold as much as 50,000 bushels.

In 1860, the total value of real and personal property in the county was $1,760,914; by 1882, the total value of the taxable property had risen to $2,022,051. The following chart shows comparisons of items and assessed average values.

	1860		1882		
Item	Number	Value	Number	Value	Change, #
Horses	4,250	$41.80	3,254	$31.24	-23%
Hogs	10,667	1.02	5,088	1.27	-52%
Mules/Asses	557	47.23	1,052	32.28	47%
Cattle	11,345	11.92	4,490	9.64	-60%
Sheep	6,271	1.00	2,726	1.04	-56%
Pianos	6	55.83	71	50.56	91%
Melodions/Organs			98	18.47	
Clocks/Watches	1,040	6.33	1,728	1.90	66%
Sewing/knitting Machines			997	7.20	
Safes			18	44.45	
Steam Engines With Boilers			57	124.65	
Wagons/Carriages	1,207	31.48	1,717	15.75	42%
Billard Tables			9	30.55	

The total number of animals in 1860 was 33,090. This figure had dropped to 16,610 by 1882. One can sense the area becoming more urban and prosperous as such items as pianos and knitting machines appeared in great numbers in 1882.

Agriculture changed drastically in the 22 year period. In 1860, there were 10,296 acres in wheat; in 1882 , there were 26,100 acres in winter wheat, plus 171 acres in spring wheat.The wheat yield for 1880 was approximately 429,000 bushels. Corn acreage went from 17,000 acres in 1860 to 8,371 acres in 1882. Other acreages for 1882 were approximately 655 in apple orchards, 407 acres in potatoes, 6,030 acres in pasture, 39,460 acres in woodlands and 119,185 acres in uncultivated status. The records show 27 horses and 37 cattle died in 1881, with 192 swine succumbing to cholera. Seventy-nine sheep were killed by dogs and 30 died of disease. There were 89 hives of bees, which produced 1,175 pounds of honey. Among items sold in 1881, were 906 pounds of butter, 760 pounds of cheese and 4,366 gallons of milk.

In the year 1800, Randolph County had about 47% of the total Illinois population. The following table shows the early census figures, using Randolph County as a comparison to Perry County.

Year	Illinois	Perry	Increase	Randolph
1800	2,358			1,103
1810	12,282			7,275
1820	55,162			3,492
1830	157,445	1,215		4,429
1840	476,183	3,222	165%	7,944
1850	851,470	5,278	64%	11,079
1860	1,711,951	9,552	81%	17,205
1870	2,539,891	13,723	43%	20,859
1880	3,078,636	16,008	16%	25,691

It was 1827 when Perry County was organized so it was not in the census

until 1830. Any residents of this area were in the Randolph County census previous to 1830.

The schools of Perry County had an early beginning. It appears the first Perry County school was in 1825, in the Southwest Precinct, and was taught by Robert Clark. Abraham Brayshaw taught in the first Du Quoin Precinct school at Nine Mile Prairie in 1830. John Haggard taught Paradise Precinct's first school the same year. It was 1838 before a schoolhouse was built in that precinct with R. A Paramore as the first teacher in that building. Pinckneyville's first school of 1831 was on the west part of Four Mile Prairie and was of six months duration. Tamaroa Precinct's first school was the Bland school with 25 students taught by Jacob Walker. This school was built in 1832 or '33 and was five miles northeast of present day Tamaroa. Many of the early schools were not in a specially built schoolhouse, but in a deserted cabin or the teacher's kitchen area. Grand Cote Precinct held school in a cabin in the early 1830's and by 1835, school was conducted by John Fulton in his kitchen. Cutler's first school was on Lost Prairie in the early 1830's and was taught by Miss E. Tilden. It was 1835 when that precinct's first school was built with John Cooper as the summer teacher.

Beaucoup Precinct's children, living west of Hutching's Prairie, went to a Washington County school. Those living east of Hutching's Prairie went to a school on Mud Prairie. One reference was found of a student who walked four miles to school in 1833.

The schoolhouses of that period were built of logs chinked with mud. These centers of learning were small, usually measuring about 15 x 20 feet with a fireplace on one end. Doors were usually on the south or east for protection from the weather. The door hinges could have been wood or leather and the latch of wood.

A schoolhouse would frequently burn since logs were used to construct the fireplace. The chimneys also had wood in the form of slats which were sealed

together with a mixture of mud or clay and straw. Rocks and clay gave some protection from the flames. If a school burned, another could be built in a day or two without a cent being spent. The interested men of the area would gather and quickly erect another log schoolhouse.

A window was created by cutting out a section of one log and suspending a board hung on rope or leather over the opening. When this board was closed in bad or cold weather the schoolhouse was quite dark with the fire creating the only light. Seats were split logs with legs and another split log was the writing area. Recitation of classes was conducted in the center of the small room. Paper was unruled and the lines had to be drawn with great care.

Books were very scarce with some schools having only one or two. Among those used in 1840 were a speller, McGuffey's reader, Pike's arithmetic, and perhaps a Mitchell and Olney geography or Murray and Kirkham grammers.

Ink was made in several ways, indigo, pokeberry juice, maple bark or briar roots could be boiled with a bit of copperas added to the resulting liquid. Goose feathers with the tip cut down to a fine point provided the pens. Slates were used when a student was ready to "cypher", the common phrase of the time for arithmetic. Reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling were the main subjects with perhaps a bit of geography. Morals, manners and disipline were emphasized and a good "caning" was frequently given to those who violated the rules. Spelling bees, or matches, were held and sometimes schools competed with each other.

Most students were barefooted until cold weather forced the wearing of shoes. A school term might be for only two or three months with the teacher receiving $2 per student with an average of 15 to 25 students per school in the early 1830's. Parents might pay the student fee with grain, a hog, deer skins, or chickens. Philip C. Provat, a teacher of 1839, made it known he would accept fence rails, mink skins or young cattle.

About 1840, schools began to improve as laws were enacted concerning educa-

tion. The need for special education for teachers was recognized by some in the area. A boarding school was begun in 1839 by B. J. Roots, teaching all requirements for a first grade teaching certificate. Roots began a teachers drill in 1870 to further educate teachers in their skill.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holt both taught in Perry County in 1842 and continued until 1851. Miss A. F. Holt began in 1860 and was still teaching in 1883. Samuel Eaton began in 1842 and taught off and on until 1851. Major Eaton died at Shiloh with the 18th Illinois Infantry. Another Eaton, John B. taught over a period of approximately 40 years. J. B. Ward was another prominent teacher.

Beginning in 1873, the Superintendent of Schools was limited in the amount of time for which he would be paid. Prior to that time he had gone from school to school in order to evaluate the teachers performance and the condition of schools. For this he was paid $5 a day. There were 109 full and part time teachers in Perry County in 1883, with an average salary of $38.10 per month for males and $30.68 for females.

Young college men loved to play pranks even in 1860. Joseph E. Peck, of Old Du Quoin, who was attending college in Jacksonville, Illinois, wrote his family telling how the students had taken a Professor's yellow horse and painted it with zebra stripes.

The idea for the Old Du Quoin Seminary to train teachers began with a Miss Eliza Payne of South Hadley, Massachusetts, who dreamed of a female seminary at a Mission. She presented her idea to the Boston Ladies Society for the Promotion of Christian education. Meanwhile residents of Old Du Quoin applied to the East for a teacher.

Miss Payne's dream began to come true when she was sent to Old Du Quoin in 1852 by the Boston Ladies Society to establish a seminary. She came down the Mississippi river from St. Louis to Chester, then overland to Du Quoin. Miss E. Reynolds joined her in three months and the two ladies began the task of

contacting people and gathering contributions for the seminary. It took them about three years to obtain the necessary funds. In August 1853, 72 interested persons met and pledged $1134 for the proposed Seminary. Soon 18 persons were designated as the board of directors. Miss Payne, who had been teaching in the local school in 1852, was to be the Seminary principal. Six acres of land was acquired for $600.

On June 13, 1855, the cornerstone, complete with a Bible from Reverend A. T. Norton, was laid. Bricks were made at the location and the building began to take shape. The original plans called for two side wings, but there was money for only one wing. The spot was named Seminary Hill. The Presbyterian Society was in charge of the school.

Miss Payne went back east and returned with pledges and cash amounting to $3,000. About $14,000 was obtained in all. The 1857 depression struck and many pledges were not honored. Creditors demanded their money and the school was in great trouble. A generous Mrs. P. C. Morrison of Collinsville gave $2,500 and conditions improved, along with the economy. By 1866, $34,000 had been raised.

The March 11, 1861, term had courses taught by Miss Bel C. Hamilton, who was a skilled teacher in ornamental work, painting and drawing. There were to be 12 lessons in this course. Kate L. Peck was the principal at this time.

Girls came from all parts of southern Illinois to acquire an education. They attended one religious service daily. Sunday was strictly observed. There were to be no walks and no callers were allowed. Any student who had gone home for the weekend had to return Saturday or Monday morning as they could not enter the Seminary on Sunday.

The ladies of the Seminary held a party on Thanksgiving eve in 1860. They received $23 in contributions. Costs for a ten week term included: Higher department, $6; Preparatory department, $4; use of the piano, $2; board for a week,

$3; fuel furnished, 50 cents. Bedding was to be furnished by the girls. Each room contained a bed, stove, table and chair.

Ownership of the Seminary passed on to Dr. T. M. Stone, who died October 11, 1870. The school had changed its policy and was also accepting young male students. After the elder Stone died, his son Dr. A. T. Stone continued the school until 1890, when reduced enrollment made it impossible to continue.

Most had nothing but glowing reports of the quality of the education available at the Seminary, but one disgruntled mother thought otherwise when she wrote a friend, "You may think me crazy, with a few exceptions I never saw so much vulgarity among the back woods as I saw at that Seminary. No more would I permit a daughter of mine to go there to school, no indeed, I would rather have them remain in ignorance..." The rest of her letter complained about gossip which was circulating about herself and her daughter. All in all, the letter gave the impression of "sour grapes." A Miss McCord was expelled late in 1859, she had broken all of the rules. What were the rules of that period? They probably included such things as not crossing the ankles and an "Oh, pshaw" was probably a cardinal sin. Today's young lady would not last ten minutes. Miss McCord could not have been too bad as she was immediately hired to teach a family's children.

Some of the people who participated in a program given at the seminary April 12, 1867, were Anna Wood, Belle Hopkins, Dora Snider, Mary Craig, Lyda Trumbull and Anna Miller. The gymnastics were conducted by Miss Lippincott, exercises of the afternoon were conducted by Mrs. Gage, the music was handled by Miss Holbrook and classes were examined by Mr. M. M. Gutelius. The principal was the Rev. Mr. Wood. After the school exercises were completed, the gathering had a tea and were entertained by music and a social chat.

The Rev. J. Wood was still the principal in December, 1867. Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Farmer were teachers. The music teacher was Bell Parker. Room and

board at the Seminary had risen to $5 a week in 1870.

By the fall term of 1871, Professor J. R. Stone had taken charge of the Seminary. He had previously been connected with the Iowa State University.

The Seminary estate was settled in early March, 1872. Professor J. M. Stone bought the building and lot. Other plots were sold to James Page, G. W. Wall, Messrs. Kirkwood, Peck, Zeigler and Hinckley. Professor Stone soon began to improve around the seminary by setting out many trees and shrubbery.

One of the principal teachers in early Seminary days. was Mrs. L. B. (Elizabeth Ann) Skinner. She died quite young, at the age of 37 years.

The November 8, 1877, Du Quoin Tribune told its readers about a con man who had taken advantage of the Seminary. About three months earlier a Professor J. H. Gardiner had arrived in Old Du Quoin, supposedly looking for a place to settle down and establish a school or seminary. He told of his future plans and so entranced the local people that he was allowed to rent the Seminary for a year with the stipulation that he might buy it later. He was described as, "So affable was he in manner, genteel in appearance and sleek with tongue" that he worked his way into the confidence of many of the best citizens. He explained his lack of funds by saying he was owed large sums by parties in the south. Others, that he had swindled, learned he was at Old Du Quoin and when Gardiner feared that he would soon be overtaken, he fled, leaving his wife and children in Old Du Quoin. The good people of the area, feeling sorry for the abandoned family, gave them aid. Apparently Gardiner found greener pastures elsewhere as the family left Old Du Quoin in January of 1878 to join him.

The seminary later became the property of George F. Blakeslee, who occupied it only as a summertime home. The Children's Home and Aid Society was the next owner and it became the Du Quoin Children's Home until 1901. Later the site was sold and coal was mined from there by the Majestic Coal and Coke Company. The building, which had been empty for about two years, burned to

the ground on October 30, 1903 at 9 o'clock in the morning. L. G. Shook and "Ham" Puterbaugh, who were working in their fields, noticed the fire about the same time, but by then the blaze encompassed the entire building. Only blackened portions of some walls were left standing.

It was in 1868, when another school was contemplated. Plans were beginning for a Normal somewhere in the area. Various towns competed vigorously to obtain this seat of learning. Land and money were offered hoping to win the school location. Newspapers fought verbal duels and pled their case in the columns.

Du Quoin's Lewis Wells offered twenty acres on a fine mound about one-fourth mile south west of the city park. Harvey McElvain offered two fortys northwest of town. Mr. Pettis offered twenty acres of the farm known as Pyle's farm. Tamaroa was also a contender for the location of the school. On August 31, 1869, the trustees met in Lincoln Hall at Tamaroa and after much debate and many ballots, Carbondale was chosen as the site. The fact that John A. Logan favored the Carbondale location may have been a determining factor. Also, Carbondale offered more money. The cornerstone for Southern Illinois Normal was laid on May 17, 1870. The Du Quoin Silver Cornet Band was chosen to participate in the ceremony.

As education began to gain importance, so did the need for a school building in Du Quoin. The public school was built in 1866, two blocks north of the business district and was fronted by the present Keyes Park. The board of directors at that time were A. J. Sprague, I. T. Gordon and R. Berry. The eight room building, 56 x 92 feet, was topped by a cupola which held a large bell capable of being heard for a great distance. Foundation walls, six feet thick and four feet above ground, supported the building and created a basement about seven feet in depth to house wood and coal furnaces. The individual rooms were of equal size with 14 foot ceilings and could seat 64 pupils. Approximately 512 students could be seated. Each room had four large windows to provide light and ventilation.

The $25,000 building was one of the largest and best in southern Illinois. By 1870, the faculty consisted of a principal, Mr. Collidge, and seven female teachers.

Miss Lucy Ross taught the senior intermediate department; Miss Ada Farnan, the first primary department; Mrs. Tuthill, the second primary department; Miss Anna Sibbett, the junior department; Miss Emily Blakeslee, the senior department of the grammer school; Miss Emily Pettes, the high school department and Miss Emily Armes, the junior intermediate department.

Disipline was rigid in this early school, but the Tribune described the teachers as having "firmness of manner and kind attention to their students wants." Miss Ross was described in this manner. "She was the teacher, and the pupils were all thoroughly convinced of the fact."

The Tribune writer of Dec. 1, 1870, concluded, "We could not help thinking as we sat there, looking over this cluster of little innocents, how important a position a person holds who assumes the task of laying the foundation upon which these little ones are supposed to base all their future; to reap in years to come the good or evil, which may, and most surely will be, the result from early training."

Teachers for the fall of 1871 were Miss Emily Blakeslee, Miss Laura Tuthill, Mrs. Sophia Tuthill, Miss Anna Sibbett and Miss Emma Wheatley, all of Du Quoin, and Miss Erwin of St. Louis, Missouri. The teacher for the 'colored' school was Mrs. I. N. East. Salaries were $50 a month for the more experienced teachers, $45 for the others. The principal was to receive $75 a month.

The teachers of olden days were highly respected by the community. Parents and other interested citizens assisted in building and maintaining schools and any student who did not respect or mind his teacher was in trouble both at school and at home.

The first Catholic in this area was probably Chief Jean Baptiste Du Quoin.

It has been written elsewhere that he was "converted" to the Catholic Church, when the truth is, he was baptized by a priest just two days after his birth on January 20, 1750. Other members of his tribe were probably also of the Catholic faith.

Very little was done about church organization until the 1850's. The members simply met in homes. The first mass appears to be one said by Father Cusack of Vandalia at the home of Michael Bradley, in the Black Diamond area, north of Du Quoin. Many of those present had never seen a priest or participated in a mass. A marble topped, three drawer chest was used for an altar. After the mass, a child named John Bradley was baptised, making him the first Catholic to receive the sacrament of Baptism in Perry County. Between 1857 and 1866 masses were said every three or four months in the homes of Michael Bradley, John Bradley, Timothy Kelly, Dr. O'Rielly, Mr. Motler, Henry Horn and Mr. Day. Father Cusack was followed by Father Lambert who served the area until 1861. Father Mark was the priest for the next two years. He was succeeded by Father Vahey, who also served for two years. The Roman Catholic Congregation of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was organized in 1863. At this time there were about 25 Catholic families in the Du Quoin area. Father Walshe of Vandalia now conducted a mass about every two months. In 1866, the decision was made to build a church. A committee of James Hartigan, J. J. Higgins, Henry Horn, Nicholas Kigert and Owen Reddington was appointed in August at a meeting at Nicholas Kigert's home.

Land was acquired from the Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company. The warrenty deed, dated July 26, 1866, was for lots 1 and 2, Block 7, St. Johns addition, 300 x 80 feet, no consideration. The property was on the north side of Perry Street and extended from 40 feet east of Hickory Street to Walnut Street.

The plans for the new church described it as 40 x 50 feet, of brick with

a solid stone foundation, and Gothic doors and front windows. Henry Horn was awarded the contract for $2,200. A December cyclone caused one wall to collapse. The $700 damage caused a severe financial strain on the congregation. Near Christmas of 1867 about 20 families celebrated mass in the new church followed by a baptismal ceremony for seven children. The first baptism was Lillian Mary Gibbons. Father Walshe left the next year and Father Mackenhaupt took over the duties until his death nine months later.

The new church was dedicated April 19, 1868. Father Walsh of Vandalia conducted the impressive ceremony, assisted by the Centralia choir. Father Charles Klocke was placed in charge of the Du Quoin parish in May 1868, by Bishop Yuncker of Alton. Father Klocke began improvements such as installing seats in the church and plastering the interior.

The present church site was purchased on November 3, 1870, from Henry Horn and his wife, Mary, for $6,500. It was described as "all lots numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block 4, in Railroad Addition excepting a parcel fronting 45 feet on Main and running back 90 feet being a part of lots 7 and 8." There were two houses on the plot; the largest became Father Klocke's residence. This house was large enough to allow him to start a school for eight pupils. In a short time this school was outgrown and was moved to the smaller house where John Masquelet held classes for five years. In 1872, a two story school, 40 x 24 feet, was built for the approximate 75 students.

In 1871, the increase in the congregation made a change necessary. Todd's Mill was split off into St. Mary Magdalen's and Pinckneyville became St. Bruno's. Todd's Mill built a chapel and monthly masses were held. The Pinckneyville area completed the erection of a church, supervised by Father Klocke. Father Riesen took over the Pinckneyville parish in 1878 and was succeeded about a year later by Father Ader.

The Du Quoin parish bought 40 acres for a cemetery in 1874. Then the

financial status was dealt a severe blow when the farmers suffered the loss of crops for several years in a row. Henry Horn came to the rescue with a generous donation of $9,000. By now there were about 300 families in the congregation.

Father Klocke opened a school in the evening, beginning January, 1875, for the young men of the parish, with classes in U. S. history, grammer, penmanship and geography.

The thin walled brick church, setting in the open prairie at the edge of town, was badly damaged by a storm in 1888. A fine new church was completed in 1890 at the corner of Walnut and Main Streets. It was dedicated on November 4. During the building of the new church, services were held in a nearby store. The old school next door was torn down and a new school constructed in 1892. Nuns came to teach in the same year. The three large bells of the church were forged in Baltimore, Maryland, and dedicated in March, 1908. These bells were baptised "Jesus", "Mary", and "Joseph", honoring the holy family whenever they are rung. As large as these bells are, they are minatures compared to "The Giant", a Russian bell which weighed 320,000 pounds and took 24 men to ring it. It fell in 1732 and was recast with added metal for a total weight of 443,000 pounds or 221 1/2 tons. The metal alone was worth $300,000.

When the town got lights, it and the church followed the same procedure. The lights were set aglow by a "lamplighter" in the evening and extinguished in the morning. Two large stoves, such as were used in railway stations, heated the church, and there was also a wood stove in the sacristy. The school was heated by "Round Oak" stoves which used coal.

Father Klocke died on February 9, 1911, after 43 years at the Dú Quoin parish. He was succeeded by Father Eschmann who served the parish for 11 years. Father Haffner served from 1922 to 1966, Father Joseph Duehren from 1966 to 1974. Then came Father Lombardo, who was here until 1985, and next, Father Steve Humphrey, who serves the parish at the present.

The early Christian (or Disciples) Church began about 1839. William Pyle of Tamaroa and Philip Mulkey were preaching and baptising. Many of the first members were Pyles, Heapes, Popes, Wheatleys and Williams. Meetings were conducted in homes until a church and school were built on the Williams farm about two miles west of present Du Quoin. When the town began to cluster around the railroad the worshipers moved also. Chester Keyes donated a lot north of the City Park and also $100 to build a house. It has been said that Isaac Metcalf broke off his partnership with Keyes because of the donations of land to churches.

The first Illinois Baptist church was created in 1796 at New Design. The Baptist Church in Du Quoin began in May of 1857, when a group of fourteen people banded together for the purpose of establishing a church. It was 1863 before they were able to erect a permanent brick building, 40 x 60 feet, at the southwest corner of Keyes Park. The cost was approximately $5,500 and it was a magnificent structure for that time. The dedication ceremony was held on March 26, 1865. A few of the names of early members included Lipe, Perry, Williams, Sampson and Winters.

Presbyterians and Congregationalists joined together in 1800 to further their missionary work in the "West." Presbyterians of Du Quoin organized in 1856 with most members from Old Du Quoin, carrying such names as Hunt, Keyes, Skinner, Smith and Sprague. Mrs. Sarah Root gave a $2000 parsonage to compliment the $2,000 church building.

The Methodists came to Illinois in 1801. Peter Cartwright, a colorful minister, introduced the circuit riders to Illinois. He was a talented orator, opposed to liquor and slavery. The Methodists appear to have organized much earlier in Pinckneyville that in Du Quoin. In 1837, organization was begun by Rev. James Dickens and Rev. John Vancleve. Rev. Dickens was a circuit rider, a preacher who rode a horse all over the country, searching out the faithful and ministering

to their needs. The Pinckneyville Methodists, over the next 20 years, met in homes, a school, the courthouse and a hall. By 1857 they erected a building. Rev. Dickens served about 13 other places on his circuit route including Andersons, Benson's schoolhouse, Campbells, Du Quoin, Fallens, Greenwoods, Jenkins, Johnson's schoolhouse, Minson's, Six Mile, Tamaroa, Vergennes and Woolley's. In 1845, the Rev. Americus Don Carlos organized a small group of Methodists in Old Du Quoin. By 1863, a Du Quoin church site had been given by Mrs. Nancy Woolley, where a 40 x 60 foot building was erected to seat 400 worshipers. The cost was about $4,000 and the building was dedicated in September, 1865.

The black citizens of Du Quoin were organized about 1864 and in 1879 a church was built for $600 between St. Johns and Du Quoin at Locust Grove and named the Second Baptist Church of Du Quoin, later changed to Mount Zion Baptist Church. Names of members included Anderson, Banks, Barton, David, Dement, Jackson, Tolbert, Ragland, Ricks, Roey, Weaver and White.

St. Johns Evangelican Church erected a church in 1876, which would seat a congregation of 250. The lot and building were valued at $2,000. Most of the original members were German.

The church directory in the Du Quoin Tribune for October, 1867, showed all except the Catholic church having services at 10:30 A.M. each Sabbath. Elder French had the services for the Baptist Church located on Mulberry, between Main and Park Streets. Rev. R. J. Wheatley was at the Christian Church on the north side of Park Street, near Division; Rev. J. H. Hill was at the Methodist Episcopal on Park Street, between Washington and Mulberry; Rev Barstow at the Presbyterian on the north side of Park Street near Washington and Rev. Dement at the "Colored Church" on Oak Street near Locust Grove.

One interesting event, which helped determine the history of the state of Illinois, was the search for gold and the Fountain of Youth. This search brought the Spanish to our nation in 1512, when Juan Ponce de Leon landed in Florida.

In 1516, Diego Miruelo came to the same area and received some gold in barter with the Indians, which fueled the belief that gold was here for the taking. Narvaez came in 1526 with 300 followers. Only four or five lived to return to their homeland in Mexico.

The fever and excitement of the possibility of finding large caches of gold, such as those stolen from Montezuma, brought Ferdinand de Soto to Florida in 1538. The clever natives, who wanted to get rid of the foreign adventurers, kept sending De Soto farther and farther west until he finally "discovered" the Mississippi River. He died in May 1542, defeated by the land and his body was put in the Father of Waters, as the Mississippi is sometimes called. Of the 620 followers of De Soto about half died en route and the quest for gold was forgotten. Survival and finding their way home was the only concern. The remanent of defeated Spanish built boats and sailed away in July, 1543.

The early 1600's found the French along the St. Lawrence River and in Quebec. Their religious zeal and an interest in fur trading brought them down the rivers into Illinois. The Mayflower landed in 1620 and the foundation was laid for the building of a nation. Over the next 200 years the pioneers moved constantly westward until they finally found the lush prairies and luxurious forests of Perry County. It was a different story along the rivers, for in earlier years, they had been greatly traveled and explored.At the time the French arrived, the Illini Indians were entering an agricultural stage, raising corn, squash, beans and other vegetables. Their homes were huts, rather than tepees. Years of war with the Iroquois and Winnebagos had greatly weakened the Illini. The white man contributed to the demise of the Illini Confederation by bring disease and liquor.

As the Jesuit priests contacted and converted the Indians, small settlements sprang into being. It was in the early 1680's when Father Gravier moved Marquette's mission to the present site of Kaskaskia. Kaskaskia evolved in three

stages over twenty years changing from a mission to a trading post and then a military post. French immigrants drifted in and stayed, sometimes marrying an Indian maiden. These intermarriages kept the relationship between the French and Indians much better than in the east between the English and the Indians. The lure of precious metal was still alive in the early 1700's and this kept attracting people.

In 1725, Kaskaskia became an incorporated town. The Jesuits had both a monastery and college. As Kaskaskia grew, settlements began to radiate around it. Settlers from Perry County went to Kaskaskia, trading furs and skins for some of the necessities of life. After Congress passed an act granting the right of pre-emption in 1813, the flood of emigrants poured out over the land, cutting trees and building cabins. In the first decade of the 1800's land was very cheap. John Edgar, in 1798, bought a house, garden, mill and distillery for $20.50.Another plot, 12 acres in front and 90 acres deep, sold for $20.00.

Kaskaskia was made the seat of government when the Territory of Illinois was established in 1809 and became our first state capital in 1818. At its peak, the village had just under 2000 residents.

Some of the territorial laws were quite severe. Jails were small and escape was easy, so most crimes were dealt with by punishment. A first time horse thief might get 50 to 100 "well laid on" lashes across a bare back. A second conviction for this crime meant death. Changing a brand on an animal was worth 40 lashes; stealing a hog varied from 25 to 39 lashes; sodomy drew from 100 to 500 lashes; receiving stolen goods was 31 lashes and bigamy might get the offender 100 to 300 lashes. Rape, arson, murder and treason were punishable by death. Some crimes drew sentences of being locked in a pillory, while other crimes might result in the offender having to stand on the gallows with the rope around his neck and enduring the abuse and ridicule of the public.

When the Northwest Territory was created in 1784, it was to be a free area

with no slavery or involuntary servitude. However, this condition was not always observed. In 1713, Antoine Crozat had brought the first slaves, West India Island blacks, to Illinois in a futile attempt to find gold and silver. His successor in this search was Francois Renaud, who brought 500 more black slaves in 1719. Renaud was authorized to bring at least 3,000 slaves in by 1744. The provision of "no slavery" was argued on the premise that slavery once had been legal. A test case was taken into court in 1798 pertaining to the status of a 30 year old black man named Guy. His former owner had agreed to free him after he raised and delivered 1,000 bushels of corn. About three-fourths of the grain had been delivered and during a drunken spree, the owner sold Guy and his wife. The new owner promised freedom if Guy would clear a five acre plot and plant it with corn. After clearing part of the land, Guy and his wife were again sold. About 20 miles from Fort Massac they escaped, made their way to Kaskaskia and threw themselves on the mercy of the court. They were freed by Judge Cleves Symmes.

Many emigrants passed through Illinois to settle in Missouri because of the anti-slavery proviso. In 1807, an act was passed allowing a black to become an indentured servant. Many cunning white men convinced the blacks to indenture themselves for 99 years. A "free" black had to carry certificates of freedom in order to protect themselves. The citizens of southern Illinois were divided in their beliefs on slavery and this caused much dissention, until the Civil War settled the issue once and for all.

Perry County had several Revolutionary War veterans, among them were Benjamin Johnson, Leonard Lipe and Lewis Wells. After the Revolution, Congress passed an act to establish the Militia, patterned after English law. Every able-bodied white male in the States, from 18 to 45 years, was required to enroll. The Northwest Territory age requirement was 16 to 50 years. Each eligible citizen was to have a good rifle or musket and 20 rounds of ammunition. There were

also some mounted volunteers who formed Cavalry divisions, furnishing their own horses.

By 1811, the British agents had provided the Indians with guns, ammunition and plans of action to help conquer the territory. The settlers began to organize themselves, build forts and blockhouses in order to provide defense. There were many murders of white persons and a lot of stolen property. Illinois men also served in the war of 1812, as well as the Black Hawk and Mexican War. Illinois was the only state which formed a mounted division to fight in an Indian War. During the Black Hawk War, the 1st Division of Illinois Militia of 1832 was formed. The Sauk and Fox Indians had sold their Illinois land through treaties and moved into Iowa in 1830. Black Hawk did not believe he and his tribe should be bound by these treaties and in 1831, he came back to Illinois, near the Rock River. Army troops and 1,600 Illinois militia were called up, but Black Hawk peacefully signed an agreement and went back into Iowa. In April of 1832, he was back with 500 braves on horesback, ready to do battle.

When Governor Reynolds called for 1,000 mounted militia to battle Black Hawk, 1,800 volunteers came to Beardstown. Enlistments were for short periods of 15 to 20 days with re-enlistment if the men were needed. The war ended when Black Hawk lost about 375 of his 500 men at the mouth of the Bad Axe. Illinois had about 5,400 men involved in this war. This might seem to be a great number of men, but many of these were used at forts and settlements for protection of the settlers.

The hardy pioneers, fired with patriotism, a sense of self preservation, and a hatred of the native Indian, went to wars determined to secure the nation for their future. They went again to do battle after Fort Sumter was fired upon on April 12, 1861, leaving their wives and children to tend the fields and care for the stock.

Illinois gave not only President Abraham Lincoln to this era, but also the

renouned General Ulysses S. Grant. John A. Logan was another illustrious Illinois warrior. An Illinois flag was the first United States flag raised over Richmond. The bravery and courage of the Civil War soldier was beyond belief. Poorly armed, poorly dressed, and poorly fed, he performed heroically for his beliefs, both for the North and for the South. One group, the Eighty-first Infantry, were once marched 350 miles in 19 days. The Thirty-first Infantry, organized at Cairo, Illinois, by Col. John A. Logan, had been in a battle at Corinth and then moved on to assist Gen. McClernand at Thompson Hill. They had no rations, but with empty stomachs, marched for three hours, covered 12 miles and helped win the battle.

Some members of the Eighty-first were taken prisoner and ended up in South Carolina at a camp called Camp Sorgum, so named because corn bread and sorgum was all they were given to eat. For two months these men had not eaten any meat.

Not only did men die in battle, but many died from small-pox, exposure and other ailments. When the war ended in 1865, Illinois, which had given a greater percentage of men than other states, had truly given its all for its beliefs. The bones of its sons were scattered throughout the battlefields. The survivors, many crippled, maimed or ill, returned home penniless, to try and pick up their lives again.

The newspaper of a pioneer town was not just a source of national or state news. It told of new businesses and the products which would be available, perhaps for the first time in the area, it told of new people coming into the area and gave intimate glimpses into their lives. The manner of the paper was similar to the editor talking to an audience. The editor of a newspaper was a guiding force in the growth of a town. One feels this force in reading the old newspapers as the editor emphasizes the need for growth, pleading, cajoling,and sometimes criticizing the citizens for not taking advantage of the possibilities for new activi-

ties, businesses and profit.

The editor had many functions. He might act as a writer, a typesetter, a pressman and a bookkeeper. When he wasn't busy with these tasks he might be out selling advertising. The language of the writers of old was sometimes moving, humerous or just plain shocking. Descriptions of accidents were very explicit, sometimes too explicit for a weak stomach. Mike Owens, a friend of mine, using the same tactic as one of the old newspaper men, describes one editor as "an ostentatious and somewhat obfuscating verbalist." Not only do the old newspapers allow us a glimpse in our past, but they are a good source of the history of the area, and provide many genealogy facts.

It is a bit questionable as to the year of the publication of the first newspaper in Illinois, but it seems to be 1814 when the Illinois Herald appeared in the territory. Matthew Duncan was its editor and publisher. There was not much local news printed and the four column paper depended in great part on mail from the east for national news. There were notices of runaway slaves, sales of slaves and animals or the availability of a lawyer's services. The paper was sold in 1817 and the name changed to The Illinois Intelligencer. When the state capital was moved to Vandalia the Intelligencer also moved to that town. The early 1840's saw newspapers springing up in the newer settlements which were ever increasing in size. These papers frequently changed owners and names, or were of short duration. Some of the newspapers and their political affiliation were:

Republican Advocate, Kaskaskia, 1823 to 1825, changed to Kaskaskia Recorder, terminated in 1833.

Kaskaskia Republican, Kaskaskia, began about 1840, passed from one to another, including one publisher who would get very drunk and simply publish the previous paper whenever he could not produce a new sheet.

Columbia Herald, Sparta, 1839, independent, later became the Sparta Herald, Democratic, name changed to Sparta Democrat, suspended in 1843.

Randolph County Record, Sparta, 1844, Democratic.

Record, changed to The Chester Reveille, 1847, sold to become Randolph County Herald after a fire destroyed the latter.

Southern Illinois Advocate, 1839 to 1840, independent.

Chester Herald, Chester, 1849 to about 1860.

Sparta Freeman, Sparta, about 1848, anti-slavery, name changed to Sparta Journal.

Egyptian Picket Guard, 1862, Democratic, a company of soldiers broke into the office in 1864 and destroyed the type. It later became the Valley Clarion.

The Independent Democrat, 1843, Waterloo, became the War Eagle, Democratic, next was called the Patriot.

Pinckneyville's William McEwing published Perry County's first newspaper, the Perry County Times, October 1, 1856. The first Du Quoin newspaper was the Du Quoin Mining Journal, August 21, 1858. It had Republican views and was conducted by Paul Watkins. The office was on a corner of Park and Oak Streets. Robert Fleming took over the paper for a short time and was succeeded by a Mr. Bennett. He had some radical views on how to punish the rebellious, which resulted in a tall Hoosier coming into the office and telling the editor that he would be wise to "git." After the editor took this advice, the 1st Indiana Battery wrecked the type and dumped it in the street. Feelings were running very high at this time and more than one newspaper experienced similar action.

This action was mild compared to that which took place at Alton. Elijah Lovejoy, a young eastern Presbyterian minister and a Yale scholar, attacked slavery in his newspaper, the Alton Observer. Lovejoy was described as a trouble maker and a radical, but he stood firm in his convictions. He once said, "I can die at my post, but I cannot desert it." This remark was prophetic, as he died at the hands of a mob. But his death was not futile, as his writings had disturbed the minds and consciences of many church goers, who sanctioned slavery.

Du Quoin's next newspaper, a very patriotic sounding Stars and Stripes, was started in March, 1864, by J. D. Mondy, in full support of the Union.

Local citizens had donated money to buy the necessary equipment to publish the Stars and Stripes during the last portion of the Civil War. This publication stated you were either for your country or against it, a traitor or a loyal patriot. There was no middle ground. J. D. Mondy was the editor and publisher for a very short time. He was followed in April by a duo of George Ash and A. B. Bennett. These two were in charge of the paper until December, when W. A. Ballard and J. E. Bowen took over. Bowen withdrew and Ballard changed the name to the Recorder. Charles Hayes joined Ballard until 1867, when R. Berry purchased the newspaper. A. J. Alden, of the Tribune, joined with Berry and the names were joined as the Tribune and Recorder. After Bowen left the Stars and Stripes he began the Du Quoin Progress which was in existance for about three years.

Alden and Berry continued their partnership of the Tribune until late in 1870, when J. T. Beem and C. P. Richards bought out Alden. The 1868 Tribune had a fine office with a great sky-light and three big windows to provide good light and fresh air.

Subscriptions to newspapers were not always paid for with cash. One Tamaroa subscriber paid for his 1874 subscription with a bushel of well cleaned castor beans.

The Du Quoin Tribune editor of 1874 had a sense of humor, as he proved by this quote of August 20. "Is there a conspiracy between friends and patrons of the Tribune to feed so profusely upon melons, apples, peaches, grapes and cider to give us the 'colly-wobbles' and kill us off, all we have to say is this: That if they expect to get rid of the Tribune establishment that easy, they have underestimated the consuming qualities of a printer. "

One event which happened too early for this regions newspapers was the

"Great Shake" of 1811-12, which was experienced by this area. This included some of the most severe earthquakes in recorded history. Due to the sparse population there were very few casulties, but the earth took a terrible beating on December 16, 1811.

The fault line shifted first at New Madrid, Missouri, and to this day it is known as the New Madrid fault. It extended to northern Tennessee and Evansville, Indiana. The earth tore apart in huge cracks capable of swallowing a team and wagon. Log cabins creaked, groaned and split. Animals ran blindly, seeking to escape from the trembling earth beneath their feet. Rivers changed their courses and there were steamboat captains who vowed that both the mighty Mississippi and the Ohio rivers reversed themselves and flowed upstream. This was caused by the land being lifted further south and forcing the water northward. People on the rivers were tossed from boats to drown and terrified Indians died in the wilds and were not even counted as people among the dead reported in the newspapers. Reelfoot Lake was created overnight.

Church bells in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C. swayed in their yokes and began to ring, bringing sleeping inhabitants out of their beds and into the streets in their night clothes, as the fierce tremors radiated outward from the earthquake's center some 600 miles away. Damage to buildings was reported in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania and Detroit, Michigan. At Monticello, Thomas Jefferson was rudely awakened from his sleep.

According to todays experts, three severe earthquakes, took place during the "Great Shake." The first one struck on December 16, 1811, at 2:15 A.M., the next on January 23, 1812, at 11:00 A.M. and another on February 7, 1812, at 3:15 A.M. Each of these earthquakes was ten times greater than the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. From records of an amatuer scientist it appears that the unbelievable number of 1900 tremors may have occured.

Churches overflowed as the frightened populace, fearing the end of the world,

sought spiritual consolation. Since then the great fault has been like a sleeping giant, twitching now and then, but continually gathering strength for another demonstration of Nature's awesome force, perhaps in our lifetime.

The early settlers of Perry County rarely ever received a letter. Once they came to the "wilderness" of this area they had little or no communication with their families or former friends. The early 1800's mail mostly passed through either Kaskaskia, Shawneetown or St. Louis.

Young men were hired to ride the post. Lucius Smith was only sixteen when he carried the mail from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia in 1815. Hawkins Ozburn later had the job. The old route of 1816 started at Shawneetown, went north to Gallatin and Saline County, then west to Franklin County and on to Old Du Quoin. From there the route went to Diamond Cross and onto the Old Shawneetown Trail, the Fort Massac Trail and arrived at Reily's Lake. On receipt of a letter, the lucky person had to pay about 20 cents to the postmaster. By 1846, Mail Route No. 4203 was from Belleville, through Atkins, Pinckneyville, Nine Mile Prairie, Old Du Quoin and ended at Little Muddy Post Office. This trip of 72 1/2 miles, plus the return trip was to be made once a week. The job paid $310 per year.

When Old Du Quoin was platted and laid out by Avery Chapman and Amos Webster, in December 1844, the post office was established with Chester A. Keyes sworn in as postmaster on December 28. With the arrival of the railroad, Keyes moved the post office and his store to Du Quoin at the southeast corner of Main and Division.

Keyes and Isaac Metcalf, who was in charge of building the Illinois Central Railroad in the area, platted the new town of Du Quoin in 1853 and official dedication ceremonies took place on September 20. Four days later, Barzella Silkwood bought the first lot, number 45, at the southwest corner of Keyes Park. The original survey was from Spring Street to Poplar Street, east from Division

to Washington, 250 feet to Pear Street. When the town was plated there were two log cabins within the city limits. One was occupied by Albert Adkins and one by B. F. Guiteau, who moved in during the spring of 1854. The McCoy brothers soon opened a blacksmith shop. Some of the first business men and residents were Robert Bartley, L. C. Blakeslee, William Combs, Dry and Lype, William Frizzell, C. A. Keyes, A. J. and Benjamin Sprague, Dr. G. T. Wall and J. A. Williams.

The Star Mill was organized on April 7, 1855, and filed articles of association on January 1, 1856. There were 450 shares, capital stock of $4,500. It had four burrs and the three story frame mill was capable of producing 80 barrels per day. There were 12 men employed both at the mill and the connected cooper shop which made barrels. Two of the brands of flour were "Beauty" and "Top Notch."

For years the tiny post office was always in a store. Postmasters after Keyes were Joseph B. Yearian, 1858; Samuel Thrift for only a short time; Joseph Yearian, 1861; Thomas Kelly, 1869. At this time, the postoffice moved to the northeast corner of Main and Division. This building, which was the location of Egyptian Music for years, has been demolished. Other postmasters were Isaac Neely, 1879; Julian Palmer, 1886; Edward Harris, 1891. About 1891, the postoffice moved to Long and Kinze Hardware in the east end of Brookings building. The present post office building was erected in 1915. The Post Office Department archivist gave the location as one mile west of Rees' Creek.

For years there was a controversy over the proper spelling of the towns name. It was finally settled on March 1, 1933, by the Federal Post Office, who designated it as "Du Quoin."

Du Quoin was situated primarily to be near the Illinois Central Railroad, as the railroads were the hubs of activity in the mid 1800's. The products of the community could be shipped to market, plus the materials essential to the

town and its people could be received. Prior to the completion of the railroad in 1854, all goods to be sold had to be hauled by horse and wagon to Kaskaskia or St. Louis. Railroads usually preferred to stay away from the frame building towns as the wood fueled engines spewed out a stream of sparks. The citizens, however, chose to ignore the danger and clustered at the "station" like chicks around a mother hen.

The railroads also provided a means of passenger travel for distances which were too long for horse and buggy. The I. C. R. R. took care of commerce to the north and south, the Belleville and Southern Illinois railroad gave access to the east and west. By February of 1870, the B. and S. I. requested bids on 100,000 burr oak or white post oak ties, eight feet in length, eight inches in face width and six inches in depth. In March 1870, those wishing to furnish ties for the B. and S. I. were advised to contact Pope and Company or Burgess, Moberly and Company in Du Quoin; Evan B. Rushing, Pinckneyville; Judge Craig, Grandcote Prairie; and Alex Dickey, Pinckneyville.

Two daily trains were running from Du Quoin to Pinckneyville by the last of October, 1870. The first train from St. Louis on the B. and S. I. arrived in Du Quoin in the afternoon of Novenber 16, 1870. The last rail had been laid at 11:50 of that day. The media sent people to travel on the new line and report on their impressions. The St. Louis Democrat reporter was quite derogatory in his remarks which were quoted in the December 1, 1870 Tribune. "It is a town of two or three thousand inhabitants, many of whom seem to be successfully trying to imitate the old Indian after whom the place was named. He was a lazy chief of the Kaskaskias whom the French residents nicknamed Du Coign, "at the corner", from the fact of his idling so long and frequently at the corner, where it is probable fire water was dispensed. Du Quoin was made the terminus of the excursion by the inspection party."

This writer takes exception to the Democrat's report. It is a prime example

of the sin of assumption. The Kaskaskia chief Du Coign was not "nicknamed" Du Coign by French residents. His father before him was named Du Coigne and shown as such on the baptismal records of Jean Baptiste Ducoigne. His protests against liquor had been recorded for posterity years before.

The St. Louis Republican's report was quite the opposite. It mentions 50 frame and brick buildings put up in the previous year. The Republican's count of business places includes fifteen general stores, two flour mills, a machine shop, a foundry, a planing mill, many drug stores, an abundance of saloons, five schools and six coal mines. The Du Quoin of 1870 also had lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars and a Young Men's Christian Association. The first buildings for commerce in Du Quoin were built by the railroad; a freight house, the depot and a boarding house which was kept by E. N. Smith while his house was being built. The early residents of Du Quoin were energetic and adventurous when it came to making a dollar. Businesses were constantly changing hands, being enlarged and improved or being abandoned. The following listing names businesses and occupations, owners or proprietors, year and location whenever possible.

1867

Du Quoin Tribune, published by A. J. Alden, Division Street

The City Drug Store, Thomas Armstrong

Attorney, War Claim Agent, Notary Public, S. G. Parks

Attorney, War Claim Agent, Crawford and Townes, Main Street

Attorney, Bounty Agent, Pension, William Elstun

Attorney, George W. Wall

Oculist, Dr. Albert Halley, Poplar Street, 3rd door east of the foundry

Dentist, Drs. N. A. Durham and Brother, Division Street

Dentist, Dr. R. Blum, Main Street

Hair Dressing and Shaving Saloon, Charles Brown, Main Street

Coffins (hand made to order), J. W. Morey, West Main Street

Union House, Cale Merritt

Railroad Saloon (room and board), W. T. Mill

Livery Stable, Huntley and Pettit, South Division Street

Dry Goods and Clothing, E. Salomon, Main Street

Carpenter, R. H. Stanley

Photograph Gallery, J. G. Mangold

Groceries, C. W. Wicker

Burton and Yearian Dry Goods, Groceries and Bakery, baker, Mr. Loosley

Burton and Yearian, Division Street

S. and L. Friedenstein Clothing, Main and Division Street, Brookings Corner

Du Quoin Mill, Keyes and Johnson, West Side

Lumber Yard, C. A. Bigger, office at Keyes and Metcalf Coal Mine

Physicans, Surgeons and Accouchers, Drs. McLean and Burgess, Division Street

City Dry Goods, R. B. Jones

Weaver House, John and Milt Weaver, Oak Street

Teague and Harris, Main Street

Wagon Factory, Andrew Sheets, Coal and Division Street

City Drug Store, Elstun and Dudley

Physician and Surgeon, Dr. J. B. Ray

Book and Stationary Store, A. L. Heywood and L. A. Winters, Main and Mulberry

Bell House, Division Street

Planing Mill, Lawrence and J. Vankewren, Main Street

Sprague's Mill, A. J. Sprague and Company

Kelley's Saloon, Tim Kelley

Shoe Store, Mr. Seliger, (in a two story brick on Main Street)

Saddlery, Mr. Schneider, West Main Street

Barber Shop, Anton Reiss, Main Street

Merchant, G. W. Kelly, corner of Main and Division Streets

Barber Shop, Pfeffer and Miller, Main Street

Carriage Factory, Morris and Eidson

Saddlery, J. Mesmore, Main Street

Du Quoin House, (formerly Monk House), Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Monk

Builder and Brick Maker, J. McCullough

Teachers, Professors Wilson and Toots

Auctioneer, S. Kirkpatrick, Division Street

Drug Store, Henry Horn, Main Street

Frizell, Manier and Company, (dry goods) Main Street and Oak Streets

Plasters, Johnson and Crome

Store and Bakery, Ogborn and Sons

Dry Goods Store, G. M. Hinckley

Painter, Boyle

Plasterers, Desmore, Preston

Furniture Store, Palmer

Express and Delivery Wagon, James M. Wheatly

Millinery Store, Mrs. Emily Frazier, Mulberry Street

Clothing Store, Cothran and Ray

Gunsmith Shop, Captain Rees and Robert Parke

Marble Shop, J. H. Magner and Company, Mulberry Street

Du Quoin Spoke Factory, Mr. Derrington

1868

Physican, Dr. E. A. Lee, residence on Washington Street

Dry Goods Store, Judge Rutherford, North Division Street

Millinery Shop, Mrs. Shepherd

Captain R. D. Kirkpatrick and Company, Division Street

Hardware Store, Neely, McCreery and Company, Mulberry and Main Streets

City Drug Store, D. M. Knowles and Company

Drug Store, Hahn and King (formerly Horn's)

Du Quoin Planing Mill, Van Curen and Powell

General Store, H. H. Taylor, S. W. corner of Main and Division Streets

German Drug Store, Dr. Hahn

Saloon, Golightly, Oak Street

Saloon, Captain Hartigan

Farmer's House, (formerly Bell House), Mr. Watts and Brother, Division Street

Music Teacher, Professor Story

Blacksmith Shop, Dr. Kavanaugh, owner; Mr. Lawhead, smithy

Baker, Yearian and McElvain, Main Street

Stockwell Livery Stable, A. C. Stockwell

Books and Stationary, Merchant and Jonny McMurtry

Perry House, Dr. Yarnall, Oak Street

Physican, Dr. J. H. Miller

Attorney, Fred G. McLain

Du Quoin Distillery, J. and W. Clement and Company

As the new brick buildings were being erected, the Tribune faithly recorded the progress. The buildings were usually referred to as "bricks", not as brick buildings.

It would be a very difficult task to identify all of the buildings and the businesses which have occupied those buildings. The following information concerning brick buildings and their occupants was taken from the Tribune with month and year included.

March, 1867

J. W. Morey, Horn's Brick, Main Street,west of R. R., good furniture, repairing, also coffins.

Railroad Saloon, commodious brick building, taking weekly boarders.

Mangold had been arranging his photograph and picture gallery in Smith's new brick building.

I.O.O.F. meeting was in Wall's brick on north side of Main, west of Division.

Burgess, Moberly and Taylor were contemplating erection of a fine three story brick at the corner of Main and Division in the spring.

April, 1867

Reid, an enterprising farmer, would soon commence a three story brick on Main Street.

June, 1867

In the process of construction on the corner of Main and Division Streets, the three story brick of Moberly and Taylor.

Jones and Company were planning to erect a three story brick on Main Street at the Post Office corner. (Not today's Post Office.)

July 1867

Colonel Burgess was to erect a large brick carriage shop.

Shrader and Blackburn were building brick business houses on Division with Shrader planning another, a three story, on the south side of Main Street.

M. J. Shrader asked the City Council to allow an old building of his to be moved into the alley to allow erection of his new building. The petition was granted with the provision that the old building be limited to no more than ninety days in the alley.

August, 1867

J. McCullough was burning the brick for Moberly and Taylor. Mr. Page, the champion brick setter of the west was supervising the brick work.

September, 1867

Reed was building a brick on Main Street, next to Pope's.

November, 1868

Jones and Lehnharr had a brick at Main and Mulberry.

March 1869

M. M. Johnson planning to build a brick.

April 1869

Gordon and Bell's brick block mentioned. Kelley and Company to move into it to sell farm produce.

June 1869

Silkwood had a new brick store on Division Street, north of Main.

January, 1870

Drs. Lee and Neely purchased a brick building from Squire Onstott to be used for Illinois Medical and Surgical Infirmary.

March,1870

Abner J. Williams to erect a brick store on West Main.

McCreery to build one or two stores at Main and Washington.

Johnson was to build another brick by his store. Schneider and Horn planned to build bricks on West Main. Ashby McCreery had two bricks and might do two more.

September, 1870

John Williams to build a brick store at the corner of Main and Washington with an upstairs dwelling.

Some of the buildings, which were originally three storied, later had an unsafe top floor removed later. The brick makers of the area were kept busy. James McCullough made his brick east of the I.O.O.F. Cemetery. Some of these brick were used in the old First Baptist church on Mulberry in 1863 and for the South Street residence of Elihu Onstott. William Jackson, situated near Sunfield, made brick for the Red Star Mill. Much of his extra hard brick was used in various coal mines, foundations for homes, chimneys and sidewalks.

Henry Horn Sr. made brick at the southewest corner of town in an area once called "Buzzard's Roost." McDonald's brick was produced about three miles

east of town. J. C. and P. D. Mifflin had their brick making business on East Park Street. The residence of Mr. Frizzell, on Line Street, facing Main Street, was constructed from Mifflin bricks. This home was built in 1867 at a cost of $14,000.

Frizzell's daughter, Lillie, married John Marshall Browning. She gave Du Quoin its $200,000 hospital, which opened on July 20, 1922. The site was purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad. During Civil War days, Frizzell operated a general store at the northwest corner of Main and Oak Street.

Prior to the building of the hospital, organization of a serviceman's reunion began at an October 22, 1874, meeting. The Soldiers and Sailors Reunion was held at the present site of Marshall Browning Hospital. Here the veterans would gather to reminisce about the war. Some would camp out. One of the attractions was a diving horse which would leap from an elevated platform into a pool below. Another event at the reunion was a greased 50 foot pole with a ham on the top. Any climber who could reach the ham could have it. Needless to say, not many hams were given away. Bicycle races were another popular event. The bikes of those days had a 52 inch wheel in front, with one, or maybe two, wheels behind.

A street car line, with horse drawn cars, took the people to the reunion grounds. When the line was discontinued, probably 1899, one of the cars was taken to Pinckneyville and converted into a resturant on South Walnut Street.

During the Civil War two companies of the 5th Calvary trained at the hospital area. The barracks were east of the hospital. The training track was where the old section of the hospital stands today.

At one time a large hay barn was located at Chestnut and Park Streets. In 1868, this barn was used for a State Sunday School Convention. People came from as far away as Chicago for this meeting to ratify an international lesson system.

Around the mid 1860's there was a flour mill at the L. S. Smith residence. A small coal shaft was operated there to provide fual for the mill. A barrel shop was south of this mill. After the mill closed Mr. Clement operated a distillery, which was closed down by the government. Eventually all of the old buildings were removed, the mine filled in and the ground sodded. Today a fine lawn and numerous shade trees surround the large home at this location, across Washington Street from the Presbyterian church.

At the present location of Hill's store, at the northwest corner of Main and Division Streets, there was nothing but a swamp-like hole in Du Quoin's infant years. However, some daring person erected a frame building there. After a time it was removed and used as a school at East Franklin. A three story brick took its place.

At the beginning of 1869, Du Quoin had the following businesses: one distillery, eight coal mines, one brewery, four steam mills, one foundry, seventeen dry goods stores, four millinery shops, three grocery stores, three clothing stores, five wagon and buggy makers, five butcher shops, two slaughter houses, two printing shops, two bakeries, three hotels, three livery stables, one carding machine, one planing mill, two lumber yards, two jewelers, four boot or shoe stores, one saddlery, two hardware stores, two book stores, six blacksmith shops, three tailors, and one hoop skirt factory. In addition there were many other small stores selling odds and ends.

Businesses mentioned by the Tribune in 1869

City Hotel, (formerly Farmer's House), A. Van Keuren

Marble Shop, M. B. Lawrence and Company, Mulberry Street

"Green Front" Grocery, Chauncey W. Wicker

Groceries, Dry Goods, John Lee

Doctor, Dr. E. A. Lee

Sign and Ornamental Painter, Rohrer

Street sprinkler, Henry Ross

Ice Cream Shop, H. J. Johnson

Barber, Nick Bamberger, Main and Division Streets

Old, and some new, businesses of 1870

German Drug Store, L. Meyer and L. Boscher

Millinery Store, Mrs. Tetrick

Illinois Medical and Surgical, Drs. Lee and Neely

Dry Goods, J. B. Kelly and Hagler, Main and Mulberry Streets

Dry Goods and Groceries, Pfeffer and Watkins, No. 10, Main Street

Lawyer, Joseph A. Nunes

Jewlery, Higgins and Sprague

Wagon and Plow Factory, Williams, East Main

Photo Gallery, J. F. Stacy and E. S. Wheatley, Main Street

City Photograph Gallery, Goddard and Lees

Dry Goods and Grocery, Mike Shrader and Tom Roberts, Division Street

Du Quoin Drug Store, Nobe and Jebe Tetrick, Main and Oak Streets

Cigar Factory, Henke

Boot and Shoe Store, Siekman

Dry Goods, G. M. Hinckley

Grocery, J. Bookstaver

Barber Shop, Howard and Green

House and Sign Painting, Smith and Welden

Carriage and Wagon Painter, Henry N. Ferguson

Millinery Shop, Emma Day

Plow, wagon, carriage and buggy factory, Wieber and Hummel

If we could go back to the winter of 1870 and stroll along the streets, the bustle of the growing town would be amazing. Most of the stores were open until 8 o'clock every evening. During that winter, the Tribune published "A Walk

Around Town" listing most of the business places.

Starting at the corner of Division and Main was the L. and S. Freidenstien clothing store, next was the drug store of Brookings and White, the millinery shop of Emma Day and the tobacco shop of George Kerchner. After these was the meat market of Thomas Briggs and dry goods store of R. H. Manier. J. Messmore's harness factory was the next business, then Teague, Harris and Company, with the R. Elstun drug store next door. Completing this block was the Joseph Dodd meat market and the H. J. Dietz grocery. Turning the corner one would find McCreery and Son hardware store and the feed store of Wat. Elstun. The I. M. Staggs store was next, followed by M. M. Johnson dry goods store, and J. B. Kelly and Company, another dry goods store.

The Post Office and bookstore of Kelly and Smith was the next business, Heywoods and then Onstott's hardware, followed by W. A. Housel's grocery store. C. F. Sickman's shoe and boot store was next door with G. M. Hinckley's dry goods next in line. Lawrence and Miller's hardware store came next, with the City Drug Store of Dr. Elstun and Mr. Dudley adjoining. H. H. Taylor and Company were next, then Eisenberger's resturant and Smith and Kramer's barber shop. G. S. Smith was the next business, followed by the Louis Striker boot and shoe shop, the dry goods store of Pfeffer and Watkins, and Lindeman's stove and tinware store. A name and business that is still alive in Du Quoin today, appeared next, Schrader and J. J. Higgins. Higgins was described as a jeweler and silversmith. Next door was Mrs. Tetrick's Millinery. Across the street was E. Manheim's clothing store, E. Twele's bakery, Meyer's Drug Store and Henry Henke's cigar store. Adjoining was a tailor, J. G. Melroy, with Joe Salomon's dry goods store next in line, followed by W. R. Schember's grocery store, then B. F. Pope and Company.

Starting on Division Street with the Illinois Medical and Surgical Infirmary, the dry goods store of G. W. Kelly was next. To the north was Nunes Brothers,

general merchandise. Across the street was the millinery of Mrs. E. B. Pyatte, with the grocery store of William Blackburn and N. P. Tarr to the south. Next was the millinery shop of the Misses Peck. Will Brookings and Son came next, with a dentist, Dr. Whitney upstairs. Mrs. M. E. Smith's millinery was last in this area.

Crossing Main Street, heading south on Division, one would find L. Ogborn's bakery, Maclin's meat market, A. Johnson's store and F. R. Skipworth's meat market. Going across the street to the right was the Drs. McLean and Burgess, then the market of Sheala and Stockwell. Turning left at Main and Division,one would see Goddard and Lee's photograph gallery with Stacy and Wheatley's gallery to the west. Schrader's brick building had A. S. Palmer's furniture store on the second floor. Across the street was F. G. McLain, an attorney; Dr. Wall; A. R. Pugh, attorney; Mr. Reid's office; the office of Townes, Fountain, Elstun and Fountain; and lastly, H. Dougherty, a tailor.

The old newspaper advertisements covered many products. In 1867, Dr. Jackson was selling Balsam of Lungwort for $1 a bottle. This was supposed to be a great remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, spitting of blood and soreness of chest and lungs.

Dr. Seelye's Catarrh Remedy would help a cold in the head, bad breath, weak eyes and even help deafness caused by catarrh. Nearly all druggists carried a line of Costar's products. The Buckthorn salve was good for cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, boils, putrid ill-conditioned sores, cancers, sore nipples, bleeding and painful piles, glandular swellings, eruptions, ringworn, itch, corns, bunions, chapped hands and lips, bites of spiders, insects and animals. Boxes of this cost 25¢, 50¢ or $1. Costar also produced a preparation of bitter-sweet and orange blossoms which would soften and beautify skin, remove freckles and pimples. The price was $1.

Scattered among the advertisements were such bits of wisdom (?) as this;

"The love of a cross woman is stronger than the love of any other female. Like vinegar, the affections of a high strung woman never spoil. It is the sweet wine that becomes aciduated, not the sour wine."

Some articles for the rural readers of March, 1867, were "What a Spider Eats," "Draining a Garden," "Selecting Breeding Animals," and "Novel Mode of Managing a Restive Horse."

Wilderman had one very unusual advertisement. The word "sugar" was repeated 41 times, followed by "and everything else in the grocery line just as plenty as sugar."

A. J. Sprague and Company,s advertisement used a sketch of clasped hands in front of a copy of the constitution. Under the hands was a horse and wagon, with the driver urging all speed with his whip, saying "Ho, for the custom mill." Sprague sold flour, hominy, meal and machinery.

December of 1870 saw Freidenstein's Clothing Store with 1,000 coats for $3 to $10; 2,000 vests at 75¢ to $2; 2,000 pairs of pants for $1 to $5; and government blankets at $4 a pair. Higgins offered Seth Thomas clocks for $5 at the same time.

There was a market listing given regularly. The April 1867, list gave dried apples at $2 to $2.50 a bushel; beans, $2 a bushel; butter, 25¢ a pound; coffee, 33 1/2¢ a pound; cornmeal, 80¢ a bushel; coal, 12 1/2¢ a bushel; chickens, $3 to $3.50 a dozen; eggs, 10 to 12¢ a dozen; flour, $16 a barrel; oats, 40¢ a bushel; potatoes, $1 a bushel; salt, $1 a bushel; turkeys, $10 a dozen; sorgum, 75¢ to $1 a gallon; and wheat, $2 to $2.50 a bushel.

The Tribune frequently ventured into jokes. One example was this; A young man, smitten with love, kissed his girl and asked her, "Why are you so sweet?" Her answer was, "Because my daddy was a sugar planter."

One article, taken from the Oswego Palladium, and reprinted by the Tribune was a graphic horror story. It told of an eleven year old girl who had gone out

to pick berries and never returned. It was feared she had been stolen by gypsies. Months later, several boys roaming around in a field came upon a spot filled with black snakes. After killing most of the snakes, they saw an opening in a hill and on investigating, found many bones and a rusted pail and cup which the girl had carried. The newspaper concluded the girl had been killed by the snakes.

In a more pleasant vein, the Tribune told of a tight rope walker, Professor Bond, who had entertained the town in November, 1867. A rope was stretched from Pope and Company's brick to Taylor and Company, angling across Main and Division Streets, 45 feet in the air. Bond performed all kinds of gymnastics, he laid down on the rope and balanced in a chair. He pleased the spectators so much that they filled his hat with greenbacks after his performance.

In the same issue Yearian and Gill advertised themselves as "still on hand, like a sore finger nail." The Tribune, in December, 1867, began to campaign for a town clock. The work day in the town was governed by the coal mine whistles and the editor felt a town clock would be a fine improvement. A first rate clock would cost $500. It appears this was not followed through.

The September 3, 1874, issue of the Tribune carried this report. "A dispatch from Lexington says that Frank and Jessie James and one of the Younger boys robbed the passengers on the 'bus' at N. Lexington at 6:45 this evening. The train had just arrived from St. Joe, when the robbers halted the 'bus,' and with drawn revolvers demanded all the money and valuables of the passengers. The robbery was witnessed by a thousand people on the bluffs, on the opposite side of the river. They got about $300 in money and three or four watches."

Plans for a pork packing house were made early in 1872. William Jackson and P. N. Pope made known in March that as soon as the weather would allow, they would begin building a facility which could cut and pack all the hogs raised in this part of Illinois. The direct railways to Chicago, Cairo and S. Louis would be of enormous benefit. Not only would a packing plant save farmers a shipping

cost and employ many men, a barrel factory would be needed and thus another business would be created.

Some serious thought was being given also to the daming of Ree's creek to form a reservoir. The wells and cisterns could no longer supply adequate water for the population and the new businesses. An engineer, Walter S. Hawkes, was retained to do a survey which gave a favorable report on the undertaking.

Lots for the packing house were purchased near where the old Keyes and Metcalf mine had been located. By September, boilers and the necessary machinery had been obtained and the finishing touches were being put on the building and at the last of November the slaughter and packing began.

The Tribune announced that back bones and spare ribs were plentiful and inexpensive. The packing season ended about the middle of February with a total of 1,500 hogs processed with an average weight of 250 pounds each.

The Du Quoin Bottling Company was started by two brothers, Thomas and Edwin Hayes. In the April 9, 1868, issue of the Tribune this article appeared. "Our enterprising young friend, Ed. Hayes, has placed us under obligations by the presentation of a case of very excellent Soda and Mineral Water, of his own manufacture. We are always disposed to make favorable mention of a new enterprise or undertaking in our city or county and announce with especial pleasure that Ed. will be able from his establishment on Oak street to fill orders for this wholesome and pleasant warm weather beverage, either in large or small quantities. We hope his patronage through the season may be such as to justify him in erecting an extensive manufacturing concern, by another year. Success to you, Ed."

By May, 1870, it is noted that Ed. Hayes was putting up bottled cider, sarsaparilla, strawberry and raspberry soda pop to supply retailers. In 1875, Edwin Hayes moved to Murphysboro and Thomas continued the business, selling to retailers in other towns. An interesting method of cleaning the bottles was used. Lead shot and water were put in the bottles and shaken well.

The business moved into a two story brick building on Chestnut and Reed streets. A portion of this building was a stable. In 1884, Thomas was killed, while timbering a mine shaft at Dubois. He had been one of the first to drill for coal in Illinois.

His wife, Mary, continued bottling with the help of her son, William R. Hayes. The Hayes brothers had used a "Mineral Water Wagon" but this and the team was sold and William used a push cart for local deliveries.

Mrs. Hayes brother, William Henke, and her son bought out her interest in 1903. Upon Henkes death in 1908, William R. Hayes was the owner. As the business grew, it moved to larger quarters in 1910 on East Olive near the ice plant and ice cream was added to the line. The Du Quoin Bottling Company consolidated with the Du Quoin Utility Company. Later it was absorbed by Illinois Power and Light Company and in 1926, was taked over by the Midwest Dairy Products Company.

As the years went by, the name Hayes meant the Coca-Cola plant and the Du Quoin Fair to those residing in Du Quoin. The unusual and magnificent Coca-Cola plant building was erected in 1949.

William Hayes' love of horses evolved into the Hayes Fair Acres stable which was quite successful. One champion was Spentell, a record holder. Lusty Song won the Hamiltonian in 1950. Pronto Don, named "Harness Horse of the Year" in 1951, was perhaps Mr. Hayes greatest pride.

Mr. Hayes died in 1952, leaving his widow, the former Ethel Jeffers and two sons, Eugene J. and Don M. Hayes. Both the Coca-Cola plant and the fair-grounds were sold by the Hayes family. The Hambletonian harness race, which came to the fair in 1957, remained until 1980. A new race, the World Trotting Derby, took its place. In December of 1985, the troubled fair was sold to the State of Illinois.

Construction of what is now known as St. Nicholas Hotel was begun by Samuel

Weaver in 1866 on Oak Street, east of the Illinois Central and Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad depot. Weaver died before its completion in 1867. Two brothers, Milt and John Weaver took over the management. It was in the hands of Charles Jones and Mrs. Susan Weaver by January of 1868. It had been expanded to almost twice the previous capacity. Breakfast was available at any hour of the day and its landlord was described as a perfect host. The three story brick building had a peculiar look, almost like a warehouse.

The main portion of the building was three stories and measured 40 x 60 feet. Another section was two story and was 38 x 60 feet. The first floor was taken up with a dining room, kitchen, office, washroom and a billard room. This last room was owned and operated by two men, Pugh and Horn, who operated their business in a proper, quiet manner.

On the second floor was 18 sleeping rooms and a parlor. Each sleeping room was carpeted and contained a bed, wash-stand, light-stand and stove. The third floor had various small sized rooms and also some larger rooms. These larger rooms had two, three, or four beds for railroad help or those who did not want to pay for a private room. There were two stairways, one of which allowed ladies to move about without having to encounter males in the office near train time.

The name St. Nicholas was given to the hotel about May 1869. It was leased by Mrs. Williams, who had Mr. Lacy as her assistant. The new proprietors gave a grand opening ball to help acquaint everyone with their establishment. They did not last very long, for by December the hotel changed hands again as Charles Eaton took over. He was replaced in September 1870 by Charles Gager. John Weaver was Gager's chief clerk. Another story was added to the ell by the owners Horn and Pugh. A huge sign was erected in March 1871 and the Tribune said a blind man could almost read it.

W. D. Story and George D. Pugh became the proprioters in late 1873. New

fine carpets, beds and furniture were installed and two chandeliers were put in the dining room. The new landlady was Mrs. Story and the clerk was Mr. Love.Thomas Soabey, from St. Louis, with previous experience in hotels, was the cook. The dining room had been enlarged to 30 x 30 feet to meet increased demands. A great success was predicted for the St. Nicholas Hotel, which is still in operation 110 years later.

The Du Quoin jail, or "calaboose" as some people called it, was built about 1867 on Elm Street. It was a two room affair, built of oak planks, 2 x 10 inches. A high board fence surrounded the jail. Two small grated windows in each room, provided light. The door, a quite formadable one, was four inches thick. The present city hall and jail, was built in 1892. It was constructed by C. C. Hatfield at a cost of $7,876.86.

In 1866, Andrew Jackson Center opened an amusement area known as Center's Garden at 752 North Division Street at the present home of this writer. A six foot fence surrounded the 100 x 240 foot area. There was a large gate at the Division street entrance and a great sign to announce that entertainment was to be found at that location.

The slick wooden dance floor would accommodate forty dancers and had a grandstand seating area on the west end. Many wild crab apple trees enclosed the dance floor, creating a cool, shady overhang for the area. One can imagine the girls in their muslin gowns and high button shoes, the dandies with slicked down hair and polished shoes, whirling to the fiddle music of old fashioned round dances, under the stars of southern Illinois.

There were two fiddlers who played for the Saturday night dances, Neal and Billy McClay. They were reputed to be excellent fiddle players. The dancers would contribute money to pay these men for their lively music.

The Garden drew patrons from as far away as Belleville, traveling by horse and buggy on the dusty trails. They might have arrived by the stage coach,

pulled by four galloping horses, which would come rolling in from Pinckneyville, raising a cloud of dust as it came down Division Street. The driver would produce a loud blast from a hunter's horn to clear the way and alert people to the arrival of the stage coach. There were two stage lines in those days, one to Pinckneyville and one to Benton three times a week. The Benton stage coach came in on Main Street.

A. J. Center requested the Tribune of 1867 to say "to all, both great and small" that he had engaged two bands for the coming 4th of July celebration. One band was for marshal music, the other for string music. Great preparations were made for the holiday, both for amusement and for the refreshments. The day at Center's Garden was to be filled with pleasure and festivity, including a ball in the evening to complete the celebration. Mr. Center was complimented by the editor, Maj. A. J. Alden, for the coming celebration and at the same time Alden chastized the people for becoming lethargetic and indifferent to the many blessings which they enjoyed.

After the celebration, Maj. Alden soundly denounced the impression of some citizens regarding Center's pleasure garden. Apparently some people had spoken of the garden as a beer garden. Alden describes it as "a pleasant, shady retreat, owned and kept by Mr. Center, an honorable member of the temperance organization, where ice cream, lemonade, soda water, cakes, fruits and confections can be procured as good and cheap as any other place. And where occasionally terpsichorean holds forth to the tripping of the light fantastic toe." By August 15, 1867, Center's Garden was to have a free ball every Saturday evening. Refreshments would also be available on Sunday. A warning was published that "ardent spirits and bad conduct are prohibited."

Possibly, someone standing at Center's Garden in 1868, watched the wild pigeons, estimated in the millions, flying overhead. Snow birds came over in 1872, in flocks so large they created a cloud like effect and almost blotted out

the sun. On May 11, 1870, a large crowd was at the garden for a picnic. From the report in the newspaper the picnic was quite successful with much gaiety and good cheer. Turner's grove, northwest of Center's Garden, was the site of the 4th of July celebration of 1870.

The ice cream served at Center's Garden was made, of course, in a hand cranked freezer. The ingredients were mixed and poured into a metal container. This container was placed in a larger wooden container and the open space was filled with ice and salt. The ice might have been harvested from Cherry Lake, as this was the best source of ice. It was cut from the lake in winter and stored in a double walled ice house, with insulation of sawdust between the walls. The Tribune estimated by February 1, 1872, that over 200 tons of ice had been hauled by 10 or 15 teams and wagons to provide for summer usage. The cranking of an ice cream freezer took a fair amount of "elbow grease." After about 15 or 20 minutes it would become impossible to crank. More salt was added and the freezer was covered with a rug or blanket and left alone to "set" or become harder. In about an hour, the cold, sweet concoction could be dished up and served to the customers. Cigars, candy, and lemonade were also sold to be enjoyed under the wild crab apple trees.

The greatest feature to attract patrons to Center's Garden was the ferris wheel, the first one ever seen in this area. Made of wood and iron, it towered thirty-two feet in diameter, The spokes were sixteen feet in length with boxes or seats on the outer end. There were four two-passenger seats, making it possible to carry eight passengers at one time. Ten cents would get a passenger eight times "around the world." The wheel was cranked by hand and completed about one turn per minute. It could provide its owner with an income of $6 an hour, if constantly occupied. There was a bit of a balance problem, so passengers were seated with consideration to their weight and occasionally a youngster would get a free ride to help balance the wheel. The wheel was in operation from nine

o'clock in the morning until closing time. There was no admission fee and Center's Garden was often open until the wee hours of the morning, especially on dance nights.

Andrew Jackson Center died in 1869 and Center's Garden closed soon after his death. The real estate tax list showed the area as "No Man's Land" for several years.

The mining of coal began very early in southern Illinois. Enterprising William Boone, of Brownsville, near Murphysboro, began floating coal by barge to New Orleans in the early 1800's. Jackson County had at least one mine by 1810. The enormous quanities of coal, the availability of railroad services and the ever increasing needs of a growing industrial nation placed Du Quoin in a position to grow and prosper. For over 100 years coal has provided a livelyhood for thousands in this area. Today the future of our high-sulphur coal fields is doubtful, but their value in the past years cannot be questioned. In 1870 approximately 400 men were employed in Du Quoin coal mines, mining 700 tons a day.

Legislation was passed in 1872 to provide for the health and safety of coal miners. Any mine, which employed more than 10 men, was to file maps of the mine with the mine inspector of the county and the county recorder's office. When the mine employed more than 15 men, it required the mine to have good ventilation, an escapement shaft, boiler inspection every six months, and a sober engineer to handle the hoisting. The mine inspector was to compile information on all mines. J. V. Taylor was the county inspector in late 1872.

By 1872, many mines were operating in, or near, Du Quoin. The Du Quoin Star Mine was south of town, near the Illinois Central Railroad. Sixty shares, at $200 each, had been sold to raise the $12,000 of necessary capital. Directors of this mine, which found coal at 59 feet, were J. P. Cowens, H. Faulkner, H. Holt, F. G. McLain and John Thorwell. George Hatter was the superintendent and Thomas Baxter was the bank foreman. The shaft was about 55 feet deep

and the coal bed 6 1/2 feet, with 6,000 tons as the estimated yearly production. Eleven miners and eight day hands were employed here.

The Enterprise Coal and Coke Company was south of the Du Quoin Star mine, also near the railroad. Its shaft was 67 feet deep and the coal bed was about seven feet thick. The escapement shaft was 144 feet from the entry shaft. Over 45,000 tons were produced yearly by 55 miners and 30 day men. Approximately $25,000 was involved in this mine. Joseph Bruckshaw was superintendent and Charles Rogers was the bank foreman. In April of 1873, the roof of this mine collapsed on the west side of the railroad. That section of the mine was abandoned and a new shaft was sunk on the east side of the railroad.

The Jones mine was at the eastern limits of Du Quoin. A small mine, with an 18 foot shaft, it produced only 600 tons yearly, on invested capital of $450. Benjamin Alden was the superintendent.

Winter's mine, also within the city limits, had a 16 foot main shaft, the coal bed was seven feet thick. Invested capital was about $500.

Wall's Colliery was inside the city limits and by the railroad. It employed 30 miners and about 20 day hands. This mine was operated by a slope 98 feet long. It had a coal bed of six feet and produced 30,000 tons yearly. Invested capital was $30,000 and the mine employed 30 miners and 20 day hands. Thomas Tijou was the superintendent, George Golightly was the first foreman and David Jones was the second foreman.

Horn's mine used a 47 foot shaft, had a six foot vein of coal and produced 20,000 tons of coal yearly. The capital was $22,000, Henry Horn was the superintendent and Thomas Moffit was the foreman.

The Sun Coal and Coke Company had an 80 shaft, a five foot vein of coal and employed 37 miners and 21 day hands. The mine had invested capital of $10,000 James White was the superintendent and William Collens was the foreman. This mine was north of St. Johns.

Late in the year of 1872, Henry Horn had problems obtaining miners and hired several black men. The other miners, angered by this action, destroyed the tools of the black men and watered their blasting powder. Mr. Horn called the miners together and told them he was in charge and he would rule the mine. He commanded the miners to repair the damage and to cease molesting the black workers or he would let the others go and keep the black miners.

Miners were paid 3 1/2¢ a bushel for digging coal and when the Star and Enterprise mine operators dropped the price to 3¢ on December 1, 1873, the miners went out on strike. The price of coal had dropped due to a lowered demand. The miners went back to work in a few days with the assurance that when the coal price rose, so would the miners pay.

It was estimated that the Perry County coal beds, based on a six foot vein underlying 400 square miles, whould yield 2,400,000,000 tons of coal, which at 50¢ a ton, would amount to $3,600,000,000.

For a time, it was uncertain whether St. Johns or Du Quoin would become the largest settlement. St. Johns was platted by a man named Ashley and his brother in 1856. The next year, on March 3, the Illinois Central Iron and Coal Mining Company was organized and filed articles of association the same year, with 560 shares and $56,000 capital stock. The president was Austin Tuttle; the secretary was Alonzo W. Nason and the treasurer was Orrin J. Rose. A slope mine was begun in 1857.

In 1867, Captain William P. Halliday and Company of Cairo purchased the I. C. I. and C. M. Company for $40,000. Halliday had been an English sea captain, who, by trading far and wide, had amassed a fortune. He made his home in Cairo, partly attracted there because the Mississippi and Ohio rivers joined at this point.

Besides the mine property, Halliday owned a 2,300 acre farm, of which 700 acres were under cultivation. At the peak, Halliday employed about 350 men. He also owned hotels, the Halliday House in Cairo and the Halliday on the west

side of South Washington Street, just south of the railroad tracks and the Maid-Rite Cafe.

By 1874, this company was the largest mining and manufacturing business between Centralia and Cairo. There was a large grocery and dry goods company store. At one point three blacksmiths were required to handle the "smithy" work and 11 men made barrels. These barrels were used for shipping salt, vinegar, flour, apples and other items.

The I. C. I. and C. M. Company, known also as the St. Johns mine, and later the Halliday mine, was worked by a slope 219 feet long, with a six foot coal vein at 78 feet. Yearly tonage was estimated to be 91,000. Employees numbered 130 with 76 of these being miners. Invested capital was $30,000. William P. Halliday was the owner, M. C. Wright was the superintendent and John Bulmer was the foreman.

A street car line was started in 1882 to transport workers to the St. Johns area by Frank Pope, Phenias Mifflin, Carl White and B. D. Mifflin. The line was about one and a quarter miles long, beginning at the corner of Main and Division and ending at the company grocery store at St. Johns. The horse drawn cars held 18 to 20 people and the trip cost 5¢.

The Halliday mine considered boring for salt water in the spring of 1868. As the demand for coal decreased each spring, income for both mine and miner was greatly lowered. Salt, however, was in demand all throughout the year. The work proceeded slowly and by July of 1869 the boring, supervised by H. P. Plant, had reached a depth of 800 feet. Testing showed that three gallons of water would yield one pound of salt. By June of 1871, it had been determined that the salt well could produce 60 barrels of salt a day. The main problem was the great amount of lime in the water. One year later the salt was being produced at the rate of eight barrels a day from the first well. A second well had been drilled and salt water found at 800 to 1,300 feet. From these two wells

it was estimated that 200 barrels of salt could be produced daily. The salt was aclaimed as being equal to Canawa salt and that only two wells in the U.S.A. were superior to the St. Johns wells. It had cost about $24,000 to sink the two wells which flowed at a rate of 40 gallons per minute, per well.

The salt warehouse was to be 50 feet by 130 feet, the cistern and heater was to be 130 feet by 10 feet; the settler and grainer area, 130 feet square; furnace walls were 120 feet by 25 feet and oven furnaces 120 feet by 25 feet. A portion of these buildings was wood, some were brick. Approximately $100,000 was to be spent on the erection of the large salt works. About 5,000 feet of copper pipes or pans would be used. The salt works were west of the Illinois Central railroad track, about 1,200 to 1,500 feet northwest of the wells. The hugh reservoir, 130 feet long, 120 feet wide and 15 feet deep and capable of holding 1,500,000 gallons of brine, was north of the buildings.

The salt water was allowed to evaporate some in the reservoir, then sent by a force pump, through underground wooden pipes made from gum tree logs, into the cistern. The huge cistern, constructed of wood, was 150 feet long, 10 feet wide and six feet deep. The brine then passed through more wooden pipes into the heater area, where steam heated copper pipes brought the brine temperature up prior to sending it into the boiling pans. It was reduced to about one-third of its original volume by the boiling and was conveyed again by wooden pipes to the settling area of four wooden cisterns, 130 feet long, 10 feet wide and four feet deep. About 1,000 bushels of coal was used daily in the furnaces.

The next step was the grainers which were large vats of comparable size to the settlers. In these grainers the process speeded up and the crystalized particles made their appearance. Platforms were beside the grainers and the particles were shoveled onto these platforms to dry. The salt was then shoveled into wheelbarrows and taken to the packing house where it was put into barrels. Salt was worth about $1.40 a barrel, with a barrel weighing 280 pounds. About

sixty men were employed at the salt works which was producing close to 100 barrels a day at the beginning of 1874. Another well was being drilled by the middle of the year. The Halliday Mine and Salt Works had 200 men on the payroll at that time. It appears there were at least 5 wells, the deepest was 3,800 feet. Probably more wells were sunk as the need arose.

In the fall of 1874, Halliday built a shed and erected machinery for the manufacture of bromine, made by a chemical process from the bitter water taken from the salt works. The foreman of this section was D. C. Turner. One gentleman who visited the operation took a trial sniff of the new product and said it beat hartshorn, camphor and assafoetida and that it was the first time in twenty years that he could smell anything. Hartshorn is described by Webster as ammonia in water solution, ammonium carbonate, used in smelling salts, sal volatile, so called because it was formerly obtained from deer antlers. Assafoetida is a bad smelling gum resin, obtained from various Asiatic plants of the carrot family, used as an antispasmodic.

Halliday had purchased Stillwell heaters and also a steam pump for feeding boilers to replace those which had exploded a short time before in August, 1874. Two men were killed and three were mortally wounded. The engine for moving coal from the slope over the tresslework was pronounced strong and neat. It bore the letters W. P. H. Jr. in honor of Mr. Halliday's son.

By 1906, the salt works closed due to superior competition. It has been said that under proper management it might have become the leading supplier of salt in the United States.

The prices of goods in the early years were quite low. Tuition was $11 at the Jacksonville, Illinois, Presbyterian College in 1860. Wheat was selling then for $1 to $1.50 as secession began to affect prices. In 1867, Kahn Brothers of Du Quoin, offered government clothing at reduced rates. A pair of pants were $2.75, the best overcoats were from $4.50 to $6.50 and a frock coat was $3.50.

Miners were being paid from $1 to $2 a day. A shave cost 5¢.

By 1868, a saloon license cost $250 a year. Mrs. Harper, "a colored lady," gave a lecture at Schrader's Hall, admission was 25¢. A stay at the Farmer's House was $1.25 a day. Mr. Mangold was offering pictures at $1.50 for six or $2.50 for a dozen. An "automatic" clothes washer was offered for $5.

In 1869, a ticket for a concert, given by the Du Quoin Brass and String Band was priced at 50¢. Total receipts for this concert was $125. Baths at the City Hotel were 25¢.

In 1870, after 16 street lights had been installed, Mr. Eubanks was paid 50¢ a night to light these modern additions. The Black Diamond coal mine offered 75¢ per hundred, board measure, for good logs. Mr. Dodd's meat market on Division Street offered the very best round steak for 10¢ a pound. A large, fine Chester White sow sold for $100 in January, 1871. Teachers were paid $45 to $50 a month. A good meal was advertised by G. W. Parks, whose establishment was on South Division, for only 25¢.

In 1872, bricks were sold for $10.50 a thousand and coal was 8¢ a bushel. A round trip ticket to Belleville was $1.75. Coal was 50¢ a ton, and coke was 17 to 22¢ a bushel. Slack, which sold at the mine for two cents a bushel, was sent to East St. Louis, where it was processed into coke. It took about 1 1/4 bushels of slack to make a bushel of coke worth about 20¢.

In 1873, Briggs and Son bought a new meat wagon to use in their business. It was painted and ornamented in a fine manner; the total cost, $150. A barrel of salt cost about $1.40, while a fine buggy horse was worth $200. Flour mills bought wheat for $1 to $1.20 a bushel. A fine crayon portrait, 14 x 17 inches, in a highly polished walnut frame, could be had for $15 in 1885. In the same year, a man could earn 75¢ a day for plowing.

One of the most feared occurences in infant cities of the 1800's was fire. Most of the buildings were wooden and heated by wood or coal stoves. Add

kerosene lamps and a can of fuel and the danger is evident. The only fire department was the citizens who happened to be in the vicinity and would form a bucket brigade from meager water supplies.

In May, 1867, a store and bakery on Division Street operated by Burton and Yearian caught fire. For a time it seemed the whole block would go up in flames as the entire top story was burning. This store was next door to the Tribune office. All of the stores on the block were hurriedly cleared out. Due to the good citizens efforts only the roof was lost with damage to the upper rooms. Wilderman's damage was $100; Ogburn's was $150; Kirkpatrick's was $200 and the Tribune's was $250.

Needless to say, the Trubune began a campaign for a proper fire department. A few days later the Lawrence and Vankewren planing mill caught fire with a $1,000 loss. The mill had no insurance. Shortly after that, the home of Mr. Ross, the superintendent of the Eagle mine at St. Johns was entirely burned. Mr. Ross had insurance on his building. In January the Railroad Saloon was completely destroyed. That same month the home of J. H. Moberly, in the north part of Du Quoin, sustained much damage to the second story because of an imperfect flue.

On March 22, 1868, the people of Du Quoin watched a different kind of fire as the prairie south of town burned. For a time it was feared all of the town might be lost. The fire raged for seven hours creating a fearsome, but beautiful, display. Once again the Tribune pounded home the need for one or two fire engines. A two story building near the Black Diamond coal shaft burned with the possessions of Robert Shevels, Jr. The building was only three years old and had cost $1,600. It was covered by insurance for $1,000. A house owned by Robert Mong, and occupied by Mr. Scott of Wilderman and Scott, burned in December, 1868. The furniture and lower floor was saved. Insurance of $600 was expected to cover the loss. The citizens were chastized by the Tribune

for opposing a hook and ladder company which would cost from $700 to $1,000. In December of 1868, the City Council approved the purchase of the equipment for a Hook and Ladder company and the organization of personnel to handle this equipment. Many business men determined to build brick buildings in the future, not only for durability, but as a safety factor. When a fire broke out in October, 1870, in the Ogborn and Son bakery, the "bucket engine" and many citizens put out the fire in ten minutes. A spark had fallen on the roof and started the blaze.

Murphysboro was the scene of a disasterous fire in November, 1870, when a gasoline lamp exploded in John Gill's store. The fire soon spread to a barrel of gasoline. Mr. Gill's loss was $15,000, insurance was $5,000; Houp Jewelery, loss was $12,000, insurance was $500; D. P. Willis and Company, loss was $17,000 and U. E. Robinson, loss was $1,500.

As if there were not enough problems with fires, someone purposely set the Perry House of fire in December, 1870. An old coffee sack was found nearby soaked with coal oil. Once again fast and furious action saved the building, even though there was much damage. Most of the guests had retired for the night when the alarm had sounded after midnight.

Twelve days later, tragedy struck the Perry House again. At eleven o'clock in the morning, Frank Yarnall was trimming wicks and filling lamps for use that evening. He had coal oil and gasoline both in the area, when a boy decided to see what would happen if he touched a light to the gasoline can cork. The cork flamed and burned the boy's hand. He dropped the cork and the can exploded throwing fuel about the room and burning both the boy and Yarnell, but not too seriously. The fire was extinguished after damaging the office and washroom.

An arsonist was blamed for the destruction of D. H. Wilderman's barn a month later. Three horses, two cows and many hogs were destroyed, along with corn, hay and oats. The loss was estimated at $6,000 to $7,000, with only $3000 of insurance.

The home of Judge Baird was completely destroyed on July 4, 1871, when a lady who had been employed to iron for the family fired up a kitchen stove. The house was a large two story building and despite repeated calls for a bucket brigade the excited crowd did not respond in great enough numbers. The house was located on Mulberry street, one block south of Main Street. There was one hundred barrels of water at the nearby foundry, but no one thought of this source. When it seemed other nearby buildings might catch fire, the wind shifted.

One rather amusing fire on Division Street, with very little damage, resulted when some hair switches hanging above a lamp caught fire. The millinery shop of the Misses Peck was the scene of frantic action for a bit. Later some joker hung one of the damaged switches near the post office to befuddle passing citizens.

Tamaroa lost its public school on March 7, 1872, when a fire swept the building. On the same date in the previous year a storm had taken the building off the foundation. The cost of repairing that damage was $500. The cost of building the school originally had been about $1,800, so the Tamaroa citizens lost $2,300 as the insurance company had gone broke and another company had not been found at the time of the fire.

By June of 1872, Onstott and Son had determined they could provide a force pump with folding brakes which would send water to the top of any building in the town. A request was made for a new well at the corner of Main and Mulberry at this time. The possibility of fighting fires in the business district with such a pump, and a seemingly endless supply of water, must have fired the imagination of the concerned citizens. The bucket brigade, which many times had prevented the consumption of the entire town, would be necessary only for the outer area of Du Quoin.

Arson reared its ugly head again on July 13, 1872, when someone entered the home of Wesley Fonda, at the corner of Washington and Poplar Streets, about 2 a.m. Not only did the thief steal $847 but he attempted to erase Fonda, who

thought he had been chloroformed, as he awoke choking and could not move for a bit. But when he could move, he did! The house was on fire and he lost no time in pitching his trunk out the window and then went back to get his money from under the carpet. He realized he had been robbed and so began to fight the fire along with others who had been aroused. $110 was the estimated loss of the summer kitchen, which was a small building about four feet south of the house.

The intruder had planned his act well. He had removed buckets and tubs, and taken apart the well pump so it could not be used. Carpeting had been set afire in two places in the main house. Fonda, a mechanic, described his savings explicitly. All of the bills, except a $2 bill, were marked on the back with three X's in red ink in the upper right hand corner. There were six $100 bills, three $50 bills, two $20 bills, one $5 bill and the unmarked $2 bill. Fonda offered a $300 reward for the capture and return of the thief and the $847.

In the chill of a March afternoon in 1873, the growing town of almost 4,000 people heard the dreaded cry of "Fire" pierce the air. Men raced to the north-east corner of Oak and Main. The eastern end of the wooden block of buildings had smoke drifting from the roof near a flue. There was plenty of water and plenty of manpower and another battle was won. A strong wind was blowing from the west and had this fire started at night, the entire north side of town might have burned. These events of the past make one thankful for our modern fire department and dedicated firemen.

By April of 1869, the leaders of Du Quoin had plans for a gas and coke company plus gas lights for the business district. A charter to construct the Du Quoin Gas and Coke Works, put up lights, and lay pipe as necessary to serve the lights, was granted to Thomas H. Burgess, H. Clark, Abram Mitchell, John H. Moberly, Isaac M. Neely, George S. Smith, Thomas Tijou, B. D. Van Druver and G. W. Wall. Neely was elected president; Tijou, secretary-treasurer; Smith,

Van Druver and Wall, directors.

The capital needed was $30,000 and shares were sold for $50 each. Four citizens immediately purchased $1,000 worth of shares. Centralia had just established a gas works and Du Quoin could not fall behind. Another incentive was the gas works could be instrumental in determining the location for Southern Illinois Normal. The townspeople voted to loan $20,000 toward this venture. It was estimated that coal oil and lamp wicks for the average home cost $25 a year and gas lights would only cost $20 yearly and be much safer.

By January, 1870, Captain Rees, who owned the Perry County rights, was instructed to install 16 vaporine lights at a cost of $10 each. Fuel for these vaporine lamps was to be 20 to 25¢ a gallon. A man named Eubanks was to light the street lamps for 50¢ a night. The business men complained in November that the lamps should be set ablaze earlier to encourage shoppers.

Halidan F. Blakeslee founded the Blakeslee Company but it was his brother Albert J. who invented the famous Blakeslee pump. The Blakeslee Du Quoin Machine Shops and Foundry introduced the new steam pump in the fall of 1869. It was for use in boats, mines, steam mills or other such areas. Its simplicity, economy and superiority were major selling points. Garner C. Williams left another firm to concentrate entirely on selling the Steam Jet Pump. The pump, which was powered by a jet of steam, did not have a valve or any moving parts. It could throw about 20 gallons every minute to a heighth of 60 feet.

By February of 1870, 50 of these pumps had been sold, some in Ohio and St. Louis. The Blakeslee brothers were skilled machinists and mechanics, as not only did they invent the Steam Jet Pump, but carried out the manufacture of the pumps. They had started their foundry in 1862 in a two story, 16 x 20 foot building at the corner of Washington and Poplar Streets. The first items made were small mine wheels, but soon the foundry was providing circular saw mills, engines, shafting, and castings of brass and iron.

In three years the size of the foundry had mushroomed into an office and general store room, 34 x 60 feet, the foundry 40 x 40 feet, machine room 22 x 80 feet and a blacksmith shop, 40 x 20 feet. The second story contained the pattern shop. Between 20 to 30 men were employed at this business.

B. F. Sprague took the pump to the East where it was declared to be superior. When Squire A. McCreery and Milligan went to Cairo to install two or three pumps, a Mississippi steamboat captain saw the pumps and immediately wanted two for his boat. The pump was shown at the St. Louis Fair and the Illinois State Fair of 1871 and received a blue ribbon. In future years these pumps were sold worldwide.

While Blakeslee was at the Washington and Poplar address, they furnished the steam for Ben Sprague's wool carding plant nearby. H. F. Blakeslee died in 1878, A. J. Blakeslee died in 1902.

When the Wall's colliery of Du Quoin needed a locomotive in 1872, they turned to Blakeslee and Brothers to supply the equipment. The completed locomotive was 12 feet long, 4 1/2 feet wide and 5 feet high and weighed in at about 2 1/2 tons. Tiny, by today's standards, yet it was capable of moving 10 tons. It was powered by a Cope and Maxwell steam pump. The cost was said to be about half of what it would have been elsewhere.

A heavy iron planer, an upright drill and a large lathe had been added to the equipment to increase production. Even the weather affected the company's progress, for in December, 1872, it was feared they might close unless a rain came to provide water for engine operation. When a flour mill was constructed in 1873, Blakeslee manufactured an engine to supply power for three sets of burrs, which could process 75 barrels of flour daily. The engine had a 14 inch cylinder and was about 50 horsepower.

Even in their homes the Blakeslees believed in being inovative. Albert Blakeslee built a new residence on Washington Street in the summer of 1873, which

was to be heated by a furnace.

Music was one of the major sources of entertainment in any town and a good band was an item of pride for the entire population. One of the best bands in southern Illinois, in 1867, was Merritt's Brass Band. Its leader was John Bowman, other members, were Coe Brown, Edward Brown, Brad Chandler, Charley Elstun, Gus La Chanee, Hardin McCreery, and Charley Weiber.

Another fine brass band was the Excelsoir group. In November of 1868, this band and the Du Quoin Sax Horn Band merged under the Sax Horn name. Professor Story, a music teacher and composer, was the leader of these musicians. Later this group received new instruments, purchased from Boston, described as the finest set of silver instruments in Illinois. The cost was in excess of $800. The band members also planned on new uniforms which would cost $200. This would make them, not only one of the finest bands, but also the finest in appearance. The brass and string bands of Du Quoin gave a concert at City Hall, February 17, 1869, which was proclaimed as a tremendous success by the delighted audience which overflowed the hall at 50¢ a person. The total receipts for this concert was $125.

The Du Quoin Silver Cornet Band had John W. Bowman as its secretary in April, 1870. In September 1870, the secretary was J. G. Melroy. This band was chosen to take part in the corner-stone laying ceremony for Southern Illinois Normal, Carbondale.

Schrader's Hall was the scene of a grand ball May 19, 1870. Music was provided by Kramer's Band, admission $1. The committee for this affair was John A. Bowlin, Captain Bowlby, Maj. Cowens, Dr. Durham, M. B. Lawrence, and J. Messmore.

Miss M. D. Livingston, a pianist, came from New York and while staying at the Perry House attempted to organize a music class. If she could attract enough students she would stay in Du Quoin. No further mention of this lady

was found in the Tribune.

There was at least one dancing club in Du Quoin as 20 couples held a hop at the Planters House on February 21, 1871. It was a great success in the participants opinion.

Reference to a different type of music is made when the Tribune refers to "music by the Swine-ette band" on the Du Quoin streets in criticism of the hogs running loose in town.

Schneider Brothers, one of whom was named John, began building a hall November 20, 1871. Work proceeded at a "fearful rate" and the building was dedicated at a grand ball on Christmas day. Another ball was held for New Years, which lasted until 5 a.m.

Mr. Storey led the Du Quoin Silver Cornet Band to Pope's corner on March 29, 1872, to entertain the citizens. It was made known that with the 1872 political campaigns coming up, the band would be in great demand and any contributions of 'greenbacks' for music and uniforms would be greatly appreciated. This band took an excursion to Belleville May 26, 1872, by train. They paid $1.75 for the round trip. By July 4, the Silver Cornet Band had the new uniforms and had reaffirmed their excellence in their musical talents.

After the political campaigns were finished, plans were made to remove the speakers stand from the City Park, now known as Keyes Park, and build a music stand for the bands and for the enjoyment of the citizens.

The stockholders of the Du Quoin District Fair held a meeting July 15, 1870, to make plans for the fair which was to be held beginning October 17. It was to be Monday through Friday. Counties which comprised the district were Perry, Franklin, Jackson, Randolph and Williamson. These counties possibly began this venture due to the success of a similar fair at Centralia the previous year by counties to the north.

The group drew up and adopted a constitution and by-laws. The site had

been taken care of by the purchase of land from Harvey McElvain. The Fair Board negotiated for a right of way across the Center Mines land to give easy access to the main entrance of the grounds. By the last of July 200,000 feet of pine lumber had been ordered from Chicago.

Two months later, $15,000 had been spent on the fair grounds. There were 400 animal stalls and a half mile track for racing. The great amphitheatre, 200 x 27 feet, encircled by a twelve foot wide promenade and roofed with the finest pine shingles, would seat 3,000 to 5,000 people. Another report states the length of the ampitheater as 400 feet and capacity at 8,000 persons. Perhaps plans were changed. John R. Elstun, secretary of the fair would supply premium lists to interested people. The largest prize was $150 and the smallest was $1.

A large booth was erected where the ladies of the Presbyterian Church would serve lunch, hot coffee, tea, candies and nuts. The money derived from sales was to go toward the building fund for a new church.

August of 1871 was a busy time for those involved with the fair. It had been determined that more water was needed so Wiley Lipe, with eight or ten men, constructed a pond, 40 x 100 feet, and 12 to 14 feet deep, in the south-eastern part of the grounds. The Tribune urged the city council to sink three or four wells on Main and Division Streets as a long, hot summer had severely taxed the two existing downtown wells. The ominous spector of fire always had to be considered along with the increased need of water by fair patrons. During September two wells were dug, one at the H. H. Taylor building on the corner of Main and Division and one on McCreery's block at the corner of Main and Washington.

Camp grounds with a good supply of water were available free of charge, north of the town in a large grove. Admittance to the five day fair, going in and out as desired, cost $1.50. In the fairgrounds there was a quarter of a mile of stalls on the north, south and west, enough to accommodate 1,000 cows and

horses. These were backed by a fence which enclosed 40 acres of the 50 acre site. At the southeast corner, pens were built for 500 hogs and 200 sheep. Poultry houses took up the southwest corner. The south entrance near Howard Street was flanked on the west by the superintendent's office and ticket office on the east. The buildings on the site formed a great circle. Beginning a bit west of the north center was the most impressive building, the floral hall. Moving counterclockwise to the west was the President's office, next the auditor's office and the secretary's office. Then came the huge amphitheater, 400 feet long, 8 tiers of seats with its "promenade" and 8,000 capacity. East of this was the office of the superintendent of the hog department. Next was grain houses, the Prairie Farmer office, the carriage house, mechanical hall, textile hall and, to complete the circle, the agriculture hall.

For the 1871 fair, the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad president, Mr. Phillips, planned to build a spur to transport fair visitors every half hour to the site a quarter of a mile from the Illinois Central railroad and an eighth of a mile from the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad. Special excursion rates were set and stock was to be hauled at no charge. The 1871 fair which began September 25, was given State Fair status. Rules were suspended by the City Council to allow beer to be sold just outside of the fair grounds.

This fair did not make a profit and the Illinois State Agricultural Society executive board voted to remove it from state status. Citizens felt this was an unjust decision and that if the State was to make appropriations to aid the State Fair, that southern Illinois should have the benefit of at least two state fairs.

Directors and officers elected for the 1872 fair were S. J. Ross, president; Harvey McElvain, vice president; William H. Holmes, secretary; E. N. Smith, treasurer and Thomas Briggs, D. W. Dry, William Dudley, C. F. Seikman and Lewis Wells were the directors. The beginning date of the 1872 fair was set

as September 23.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys decided in February 1872, to remove the sidewalk on Grand Avenue, from Walnut street to the fairgrounds and replaced on Franklin Street. In the fall of the same year a fire destroyed the fence on the west side of the grounds and did some damage to buildings. This damage was repaired and the excess lumber which the Fair Society had accumulated was sold.

Hopes were high for a good fair beginning October 13, 1873. There were many fine exhibits in the animal departments with special emphasis on blooded stock. Other exhibits were not as numerous as previously. The highlight of this fair was the flight of Professor Le Gand's baloon which took off and rose about 3/4 of a mile and descended safely about two miles away. The fair for 1873 was a financial success with a surplus which would clear up previous debts.

During the October 1874 District Fair the thieves and pickpockets which always frequent such gatherings, were busy. The home of Lewis Wells was broken into while the family was at the Fair. Mr. Well's revolver and a childs 5¢ bank was stolen. The next day, Col. Thomas Burgess, next door neighbor of Wells, decided to stay at home and guard his premises. Three men broke into the house and Col. Burgess shot one of the men. About the same time thieves broke into the Old Du Quoin home of Joseph E. Peck and took china and silverware.

Attendance was good for the Fair in 1874. One bit of new entertainment was a world renowned Bohemian glass blower. There were not as many exhibits in the 1875 District Fair, interest seemed to have diminished and it ended. The land reverted back to the original owners and some of the buildings were moved to the Pinckneyville Fairgrounds.

While crime was not as rampant as it is today, it did exist. The Tribune of May 9, 1867, reported the rape of a nine year old girl, who had gone to the home of a John M------ to get milk. Other members of the old man's family

were gone at the time and he took her into the house. After the rape he went quickly to his former home town of Benton, where he was arrested by the Franklin County sheriff. A $3,000 bond was set and when it when it could not be paid the man was sent to jail. The end of this story was not found.

This description of a stabbing is written in such a style that to rewrite it would be another crime, so it is quoted from the Tribune of May 16, 1867. "On Saturday night a muss occurred at Tim Kelly's saloon, in which Jerry Lewlin and several other sprigs from the Green Isle participated. Jerry, after indulging in an indefinite number of straight whiskeys, was treated to a "sweetner" in the shape of an Irish punch, which sent him sprawling upon the floor. He rose to his feet in an ill humor and thrust his knife into the "bread basket" of the first man he came across, which proved to be James Cassel. James, like poor Tray, had cause to regret that he had fallen into bad company, and Jerry that he had indulged in bad whiskey. He was arrested and lodged in jail until Monday, when he was taken out, and in consideration of having received what Paddy gave the drum, and being very repentant, was let off with a fine of $10 and cost."

Another short item in the October 10, 1867, Tribune is too good to rephrase. "Report says a robbery was perpetrated upon a small boy of the African persuasion, Saturday evening last. Inasmuch as a rail was torn from the track, where the deed was committed, it is supposed that the victim was knocked down with it, and during his stupor the blood-thirsty persons rifled his pockets of 30¢ and a top. This looks suspicious, as our neighbor was in Centralia the next day offering to bet Cy Fletcher a 25¢ fractional that he could beat him playing plug top." Needless to say, the editor wrote this with "tongue in cheek."

October 24, 1867, the Tribune reported the burglarizing of Frizell and Manier, also Teague, Harris and Company of Main Street, both dry goods stores. Approximately $15 to $20 was stolen at Teague, Harris and Company, while the other store lost less than one dollar. Frizell and Manier was entered from a window

on the Oak Street side.

A hatchet was found nearby and appeared to be the tool used to force open the window. There was brown sugar on the hatchet and it was surmised that it possibly had been used in some other store to open brown sugar barrels. It was hoped some merchant would recognize it and possibly this clue would lead to the robber.

Crime seemed to be increasing as the Tribune of November 7, 1867, reported robberies of five stores in Pinckneyville and two more in Du Quoin. The possibility of a night policeman was given some consideration. Stores of G. W. Kelley and Company, and Cothran and Ray were the next to be broken into on the night of December 25, 1867. A clerk was sleeping at Kelley's and when he awoke the burglar ran away. Many articles of clothing were taken from Cothran and Ray, but some pants were retrieved from a nearby stable.

The young people were also involved in crime as Robert Cross, age 14 and John Bradley, age 16, were brought before the police court on December 31, 1868. It appeared three guns had been stolen by Bradley and sold cheaply to other boys. The Tribune editor expressed the hope that these boys would not go to prison and there encounter hardened criminals.

No such generous thoughts were applied to horse thieves and their escapade described in the Tribune's November 19, 1868, issue. Two men claiming to be Dunn's sons hired horses from Stockwell's livery stable on Division Street. A member of the Dunn family saw the two ride out of town and began asking questions. They then told Stockwell they feared he was being robbed. Pursuit began immediately and one of the thieves was caught in Murphysboro where he was attempting to sell one of the horses. He was identified as Joseph Reed, was arrested and jailed. To quote--"Reed refused to divulge the whereabouts of his accomplice, but by the persuasive eloquence of cord properly applied upon, confessed that they were trying to steal the horses." The plan was to head for St.

Genevieve, cross the Mississippi and enter Missouri. The pursuit was swift and Johnson was overtaken about six miles east of Murphysboro. The horse was returned--but not Johnson. Reed was examined before Esq. McLain and sent to Pinckneyville jail. The Tribune stated, "the community will thank their stars that there is one horse thief less in the world."

Apparently this episode was in Joseph McCullough's mind when he saw suspicious men near his stable as he armed himself and prepared to sleep on the premises. The December 3, 1868, Tribune reported that McCullough became ill and retired. The editor states "Let thieves take warning, and remember Du Quoin is a dangerous resort for the light fingered gentry."

A Tribune article of January 20, 1870 describes a robbery of a dwelling in such great old-fashioned journalistic manner that it is quoted in its entirity. "Some feloniously inclined person or persons entered the dwelling of Dr. Elstun on Mulberry street, on Tuesday night and did then and there feloniously take, steal, and carry away one coat, pair of pants and $75 in money, and appropriated the same to his, her or their own use and the said party still continues to wrongfully withhold the same from the proper owner, all the time remaining absent and without the sight of the lawful authorities of the city, county and state. We very much regret the ill luck of the Doctor and hope some clue may be got as to the perpetrator which will enable him to recover his property, and procure the punishment prescribed by the law for such offenders." The thief was quickly arrested in Centralia.

April, of 1871, was unlucky for one burglar named William C. Drummond, a well dressed, medium sized man. The Sneider Brothers saloon and M. M. Johnson store had been entered and Marshal Rees was alerted to look for the burglar. The next night Mrs. Lee, proprietress of the Lee House, saw a man take a ladder from nearby. She woke up her son, who went out to look for the ladder thief. He found the culprit and summoned Marshal Rees who arrested Drummond. On

his person was a "jimmy," a "billy," and skeleton keys. Also found was 50¢ which Sneider Brothers said had been in their till. (How did one identify 50¢?) Esquire Reid set bail at $500 and Drummond was taken to jail in Belleville by Deputy Sheriff Rushing.

Throughout the years there has been controversy about the origin of the nickname "Egypt" in reference to southern Illinois. One theory concerns the supplying of grain to the rest of the state. Another theory suggests the nickname came from a belly dancer "Little Egypt," who appeared at the Chicago World Fair of 1893. In "A Dictionary of Americanisms on Historical Principals," Mitford M. Mathews quotes the Quincy Whig, dated January 11, 1843, as follows: "Here is something to stir up the bile of the gentleman from Egypt." So this area was known as "Egypt" at least that far back. Another reference, using "Egypt" to designate our area, was in a personal letter of 1857, which was written by a local person. Egypt was also used regarding the invention of a washing machine by local men named Derrington and McKenzie. They called their creation the "Egyptian Washing Machine" when advertising it for $5 in the Tribune on July 23, 1868. This was not just a coincidence, as again in September, 1868, a reference is made of Jim Huntley, who was said to be one of the "oldest livery stablemen in Egypt." When plans were made for the St. Johns salt works it was referred to as an "Egyptian manufactory."

When the Du Quoin Flouring Mill Company went into production in November, 1873, their white wheat flour was named Pyramid Flour. Cairo was sometimes referred to as the "Egyptian Star City." All of these references were several years prior to the Chicago Fair.

Others have credited the nickname to the similarity of the Nile area and the presence of the towns Thebes, Cairo and Karnak. Cairo was laid out in 1837, Thebes in 1844, and Karnak did not appear until much later.

A third theory credited the use of "Egypt" to a derogatory reflection on

the intelligence of the populace. Distinct boundaries are not drawn for "Egypt," but it appears to apply to the area south of an imaginary line from Vincennes to East St. Louis. Granted, many of the settlers were not formally educated, but the fact that they survived in the early 1800's showed great intelligence. One of the leaders in the battle for statehood was Daniel Pope Cook, a 19 year old, who was the publisher of the Intelligencer. There is not enough space to list all of the notables who were visable in this period, but they were far sighted, courageous and definitely intelligent. In the competition to attract settlers, many times derogatory statements were made about areas and no doubt, some sarcastic person, anxious to convince persons of his own great intelligence, cast aspersions on "Egypt." It is certain the residents would not have continually used a degrading term about themselves and their home territory.

The last theory, and the most plausable one, is that after the terrible winter of 1830-31 and the "deep snow" there followed a bad summer and early frost. Thus, in the spring of 1832, central Illinois had no corn. The southern part of the state had fared much better and supplied the corn needed by their northern neighbors. A comparison to the bible story in Genesis, chapter 45, then resulted in the "Egypt" nickname. The Tribune of January 30, 1873, recounted the bible story and compared this to the time when the area to the north came to southern Illinois for food stuff and seed. The Tribune designated the area south of Centralia as "Egypt." We will let readers draw their own conclusion.

In any research one will turn up many bits of information which are not related to the research. These may be interesting or humerous trivia which reflect the period. With this in mind, the following section of tid-bits is included.

Henry Johnson, a barber, announced to the public in July of 1867, that he could no longer survive by getting only 5¢ for a shave and that he must increase his price.

J. G. Mangold, who was a Du Quoin photographer, took a picture of John

A. Logan in 1867, which was acclaimed as one of the best photographs of the General.

Baseball was a great source of entertainment as evidenced by the formation of several teams. One team which was organized in July, 1867, was named the Wallapus Baseball Club. R. R. Townes was chosen as president; B. F. Pope, vice-president; J. Messmore, treasurer and C. F. Linzee, secretary. The umpire was Joseph Boyle and scorekeeper was John Ward. The captains were Walter Cornell for the first team and T. T. Fountain for the second team. In August a team called the Independent Suckers beat them by 19 points. The Du Quoin Club played the St. Johns Star Club on the fourth of July, 1868 and Du Quoin won 41 to 24. In a nine inning, 4 1/2 hour game in August, 1870, Tamaroa's club very soundly trounced the Du Quoin club, 108 to 50.

Bryon Campbell, a Du Quoin coal miner, was a prize fighter of some note. He weighed 130 pounds.

Derrington's Patent Spoke Lathe was invented by Mr. Derrington. He and a Mr. McKenzie invented and patented the Egyptian Washing Machine, which has been mentioned earlier.

John Lee patented a new style of gate for farm use.

There was an influx of German families from St. Clair County to Du Quoin in 1870.

Chester A. Keyes at one time owned most of the area on which Du Quoin was built. Much of the land was sold on credit. His investments and faith in people were well rewarded as he became a prosperous man. He was involved in some of the earliest coal mines and provided the money for the first printing shop. He died on May 9, 1869, close to his 64th birthday.

On October 19, 1869, the day started with a light rain which turned into a snow storm with about six inch accumulation. It was exceptionally early in the season for such a snow.

Tobacco shops of old frequently had life size statues of Indians and Du Quoin was no exception. In 1870, one cigar store Indian stood at Kirtcener's and one at Henke's.

In September of 1870 a sidewalk was laid on Washington Street from Coal Street to about one fourth mile south of Main Street. There are many references to this Coal Street but a definite location was not established. From the Tribune it was found to be an east and west street. One advertisement says "Wagon Factory, corner of Coal and Division, near Wall's Colliery." In January, 1873, the City Council ordered a 4 foot wide sidewalk laid on the south side of Coal Street from Division to Washington Street.

Several interesting items were found for 1871. A very diminutive man, Charles Decker, height 31 inches, age 22 years, sold photographs of himself for 35¢ each in Du Quoin.

Henry Horn advertised as having $50,000 to loan at 10% interest, no loan less than $1,000.

Dr. Pope had two large ponds at the edge of Du Quoin in 1871. He paid small boys to help him stock these ponds with catfish and perch in the hopes of someday supplying the town with fish.

Mr. John Harris, 103 years old, was living here with a nephew, J. A. Williams, in August, 1871. He had many memories of the Revolutionary was and the war of 1812. He was the father of 10 children; his wife was a youthful 72 years.

It was in 1871 when the city council ordained the lots to be numbered by using Main Street as the starting point for lots on streets running north and south, and with Oak Street as the starting point for the east and west streets.

Plank and cinder side walks in the town began to be replaced by brick sidewalks on Main and Oak in the fall of 1871.

There had been controversy and rivalary over the location of the county seat for some time. Du Quoin had been striving to have the location of the

county seat changed and also have the new county jail built in Du Quoin. This was finally settled at the end of 1871 and the county seat remained in Pinckneyville.

The old saying "Go west, young man, go west" was being heeded when Lucuis Smith, who had graduated from the Wabash, Indiana, college, decided to go to Wichita, Kansas. He and his brother, George, both sons of G. S. Smith, along with two sons of Governor Baker of Indiana and another young man, started off in a covered wagon pulled by a mule team. They left on July 13, 1871. On August 23, I. B. Adams, L. R. Skinner and Charles Page hooked up their mules and set out to join the other young Du Quoin men. The Smiths returned from their western adventure in April of 1872. It seems more than coincidence that this writing arrives at this point today, for today funeral services will be held for Lucius Skinner Smith, age 88, who was a decendant of the travelers and was connected with the Du Quoin Evening Call for 50 years.

General John A. Logan, republican, made a campaign speech in Du Quoin in August, 1872, before an estimated 5,000 people. A torch-light parade was included in the festivities.

A storm hit the town September 24, 1872, and did considerable damage. Many of the coal mine smoke stacks were blown down, the roof and a wall of the St. Nicholas hotel were severely damaged, two walls of a brick building, under construction on the west side, were downed and the farmers hay stacks were scattered to the four winds.

It seems the weather then was just as unpredictable as it is now. March 22, 1872 had five inches of snow. The first snow of the '72-'73 winter was on November 14 and the old folks were saying there would be 14 snows. January 4, there was a six inch snow and by then it appeared the "14 snows" prediction might be very close. There was another big snowfall the last of January and the temperature hovered at 12 to 22 degrees below zero. By Feburary 6, the

snow was gone and the weather so mild that the bluebirds were proclaiming spring was just around the corner.

Today we complain that the old landmarks are dissappearing. Back in 1872 this was the same when the old wooden store buildings were torn down to make way for the new brick ones, many of which are still standing today.

In the quest for more water for the public's use, a well, eight feet in diameter, was sunk by the city at the southwest corner of the park in December, 1872. The citizens of the third ward put a well at the corner of Washington and North streets about the same time.

As an example of the cost of homes, lot 3, in block 12, in Railroad addition, north of the R. Brookings residence, including a house on the lot, sold for $477 in the first month of 1873.

Some of the business men of the era were quite interesting figures. They sometimes came from far away, with practically nothing, settled here and became prosperous. William Blackburn and his family came from Pennsylvania about 1857. They had a team and wagon and about $50. At the time they arrived, there were 29 houses in Du Quoin. He farmed and worked as a teamster. In about 1866, he started a dry goods and grocery store. By 1867, he had built a two story brick building and was concentrating on groceries.

Dr. John R. Elstun had graduated from Ohio Medical College and then practiced in Cincinnati before coming to Du Quoin about 1866. Here he became a druggist and also sold musical instruments and music.

William H. Fountain was born in North Carolina, coming to Illinois in 1840. He came to Du Quoin from Benton in 1862, to deal in dry goods and general merchandise.

Du Quoin's first jeweler was D. C. Gordon, who came from Ohio in 1857. He built a store right away and repaired the unbelievable number of 700 watches his first year.

J. J. Higgins, a jeweler and silversmith, had been in partnership with Benjamin Sprague from about 1866 until the last week of 1870. He came to Sprague with eight years of experience. When he left Sprague he moved his goods into a brick building, also occupied by A. S. Palmer, who sold furniture, picture frames and coffins. It was only two months later when these men had two fine show windows installed in the Main Street store to display their goods. Higgins purchased a splendid regulator in 1869, which kept perfect time. It is still setting on a concrete foundation as originally installed, independent of the building so as to eliminate viabration. J. J. Higgins served as a state senator at one time. He died in 1913, but the fine old clock ticks on.

J. B. Kelley and Company was composed of J. B. Kelley and P. Hagler.Kelley came here in 1850, Hagler had resided in the area since 1833. The men sold general merchandise from dry goods, groceries, shoes, boots, caps and hundreds of other items.

John Lindemann came from Germany, to Milwaukee and then to Du Quoin about 1870. He dealt in stoves, tinware and hardware, having learned his trade in his home country.

James S. McLain was originally from Ohio. He was in the merchantile business until 1866. After retiring from this, he was elected police magistrate and also sold real estate and insurance. F. G. McLain, his son and partner, was an attorney.

J. Messmore was Du Quoin's pioneer harness maker. He arrived in Du Quoin in 1858.

P. M. Miller came to Illinois from St. Louis in 1850. After farming several years he went into the stove and hardware business, also handling agricultural implements.

J. H. Moberly came in 1859; his partner W. R. Browning in 1869. They had a dry goods store which Browning handled and Moberly dealt mainly in grain

and stock. In 1873, their store was at a corner of Division and Main Streets.

The two doctors who started the Illinois Infirmary had both been surgeons in the army. Dr. Neely came to Illinois in 1851; Dr. Lee to Du Quoin in 1866. Both had been in charge of hospitals in the service and attracted patients from a considerable area. Surgery was something the public did not readily accept and it was news back in 1871. An August 3rd issue of the Tribune told of a reporter witnessing the removal of a tumor from the mouth of a Mr. Kelly of Jefferson County. The tumor was one of 23 years of growth and filled the mouth. The man could hardly speak or eat. Drs. Neely and Lee were congratulated for their operation.

E. Onstott came to the county about 1830, from Indiana and farmed for 25 years. About 1858 he moved into Du Quoin. A son was a partner for a time, then entered the army where he died. In 1862, Onstott built a brick building to house his hardware, tinware and stove business.

W. V. Pfeffer came to Du Quoin about 1858 and started a tobacco shop. In time he branched out into dry goods, shoes, groceries and hats and became one of the leading business men. Mrs. Pfeffer died in January 1873, age 58. She was born in Germany and never became completely familiar with the language of her adopted land.

Pope and Company started out as Pope and Brother, which began trading in Du Quoin in 1859. N. P. Pope sold out in 1870 and the firm was then B. F. Pope Sr. and B. F. Pope Jr. In 1867 the Popes built a three story brick building for their business. The Tribune was housed in a Pope building in 1872. Pope eventually had several stores in this same area, which was quite broad, covering dry goods, general merchandise and grain.

W. R. Schember and Fred Tecklenburg both came from Belleville about mid 1870 to start a grocery store.

When J. J. Schrader came from Belleville around 1858 to start a dry goods

store, his stock amounted to about a wheelbarrow load. He built a two story brick building in 1868 with the finest front in town. The first floor was devoted to dry goods and clothing, the second floor to furniture, carpets and oil cloth. Also included in his stock was coffins and a full line of undertaking goods.

C. F. Siekman was a native Prussian, coming to this state about 1856 and Du Quoin about 1865. He was an excellent shoe and boot maker and also was the agent for the Domestic sewing machine.

Louis Striker came from New York in about 1867 to establish himself here as a shoe and boot maker. He employed two to three men.

Joseph Salomon came from Chicago about 1865 to take over a men's clothing store, which had been established by a brother, E. Salomon. He handled fancy cassimeres, men's suits made from a thin, twilled woolen cloth, trunks, caps and hats.

D. B. Van Druver was a marble salesman for an Ohio firm in 1848. He traveled through the state before the arrival of the railroads. In 1861, he came to Du Quoin and started in a coal operation. By 1862, Van Druver had started a marble yard. It was doing well, but with visions of a better business, he sold out and became involved with the Republican Insurance Company. The company went broke and Van Druver then restablished his marble business. He also became an agent for some of the more reliable insurance companies.

E. S. Wheatley came from Pennsylvania about 1856. It was about 1863 when he began his photography business. He enlarged pictures and did oil portraits. Mr. Willoughby was employed by Wheatley and the two apparently were quite busy.

W. H. Holmes was a Chicago transplant, coming to this vicinity in 1864 to become an insurance and real estate agent. He represented many fire insurance companies, including Phoenix of Hartford, North Missouri, Home of Columbus, Ohio, Franklin, Lancashire of England, Imperial, St. Paul and Union Central Life

of Cincinnati.

Du Quoin had two G. S. Smiths in 1873, one in business with T. B. Kelly. They had a book and stationary store, which also sold notions and toys. Kelly was a private in the war, later was in gunboat service and then the signal corps and attained the rank of Captain. He served as Postmaster of Du Quoin about 1869. G. S. Smith, M. D. was a Pennsylvania native who went to Ohio, then Lookout Station, Missouri. He was a Unionist and Missouri was for secession. Fearing for his life, Smith fled to this area. He practiced medicine here for five years and then went to Jackson County to operate a steam saw mill.

The other G. S. Smith left his native state of Massachusetts, when a very young man, to make his fortune in the west. At that time "the west" was anything that we now call midwest. For four years he roamed Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, finally coming to this area in the fall of 1840. Old Du Quoin was not even a village at that time but soon a general store and a smithy, or blacksmith shop, was installed.

Smith started his store and began to establish himself. When the Illinois Central Railroad was built, Smith moved his store five miles to be close to the "station", as the place was called. It took 20 yoke of oxen to move the building to its new location at Main and Division Streets' southwest corner. There were only five or six shanties at the station area when Smith moved in 1854. He took E. N. Smith, a brother-in-law, into the company. Skinner handled the store while the other two concentrated on banking. The building was later moved to Washington and Olive to become a residence. Smith built a magnificent bank which was opened for business on May 21, 1873. Ground had been broken for the new Smith bank in August 1872. It was only two stories and yet was to be level with the three story brick Smith's Store building just west. The dimensions were 27 x 80 feet. The kilns of William Jackson provided the brick and John Bayless, a local man, superintended the brick work. More local men, Chapman and Horner,

did the woodwork. Their work so impressed the Tribune that it stated, "This part of the work has been executed in a style and finish that is rarely excelled outside of the finest and most expensive buildings in our large cities, and to this firm of our city, let us accord the highest praise for their magnificent display of mechanism."

William Scott did the plasterwork and Smith and Weldon did the painting. T. R. Pullis and Company of St. Louis, along with Blakeslee and Brother provided the iron front. A large window of fine French plate glass came from St. Louis. A quarry near Carbondale furnished the stone for the arches, caps and sills. E. N. Smith had planned the interior of the building. The counter and desks were of solid black walnut. An ornate iron railing, made by Detroit Wire Works surmounted the counter.

The vault was the latest in security. The walls, which were not connected to the building walls, were two feet thick and made of the best quality cement. Heavy iron plate lined the vault walls and a massive iron door, with very heavy bolts and a Victor combination lock, secured the vault entrance. Double inner doors with locks were also used. A Hall burglar proof safe, which had been made expressly for this bank, was inside the vault for added safety for money or other valuables. The Premier lock for this safe cost $300.

The first floor of the building contained three rooms. The bank was in the front, next was a store room for the Smith's store and the last room was an office for Van Druver, Lyman and Happy. On the second floor was the Tribune office, Dr. Breed and Judge William Elstun. The front of the building had the word "Bank" in large gold letters done by E. C. Willoughby. The cost of the building--about $10,000.

By January of 1873, Smith's bank had $35,000 on deposit and 40 to $50,000 on loan. Some of the funds in the bank possibly came from the sale of castor beans which were once a major crop in this area, Du Quoin was, in fact, the

largest market in the southern part of Illinois. They sold for $3.50 to $5 a bushel and teams sometimes were lined up from Peach Street to Elm Street.

Peaches were another source of income. In 1867 there was a bumper crop and the demand for this fruit grew steadily. In later years this area was a major source of fruit, with trucks coming from as far as Nebraska and Minnesota in 1930.

We have covered the early years of our town. The infant town is now a full grown adult ready to progress into the 1900's and its future. The "good old days" are gone, but let's not forget them. The only way we know where we are going in the future is to know where we have been in the past.

It is a certainty that there will be some errors in this book, whether typing errors or research translation errors. Perhaps a source was in error. But you can be certain great caution was taken to verify as much as possible and make certain all was correct.

My thanks go to all the people who helped me in this effort by loaning books, supplying information or moral support, especially Rex Franklin, Bob Morefield, Irving Peithman, now deceased, and my dear friends Jim and Angela Romano. I also appreciate the support of the Perry County Historical Society, especially Mike Francois.

The first part of this writing is "Chief Du Quoin", the history of the man for whom our town was named. Wonderful old newspaper articles about the happenings in the area have been compiled in "Sense, Nonsense and Sensational", available from Inez Eisenhauer.

References

"Indian Place Names in Illinois," Virgil J. Vogel, Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 1963.

"Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico," ed. Frederick Webb Hodge, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1912, Vol. 1.

"Illinois Indians on the Lower Mississippi, 1771-1772," Faye, Illinois State Historical Society, XXXV, 1942.

"Spain in the Mississippi Valley, 1765-1794," Part II, Lawrence Kinnaird.

"Papers in Menard Collection, I," Illinois State Historical Library.

"Messages and Letters of William Henry Harrison", I, Logan Esarey, ed., American Historical Review, V.

"Territorial Papers of the United States," XVI, ed. Carter, Washington: Govt Printing Office, 1948.

Illinois Plats XXXI, Auditors Records, Illinois State Archives.

"The Making of Illinois," Irwin F. Mather, Flanagan Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1911.

New York Times, August 3, 1865.

"Historical Kaskaskia,", August Reyling, published by same, St. Louis, Missouri, 1963.

"Illinois Villages of the Illinois Country," Wayne C. Temple, Illinois State Museum, Vol. 2, Part 2, Springfield, Illinois, 1958.

Niles Weekly Register, August 27, 1836.

Sangamo Journal, Springfield, November 11, 1837.

"The New Regime 1765-1767," Alvord and Carter, eds.

"Indian Peace Medals," Bauman L. Belden, N. Flayderman and Co., New Milford, Conn. 1966.

"History of Illinois 1673-1884," Alexander Davidson and Bernard Stuve, 1884.

Du Quoin Evening Call, Du Quoin, Illinois, August 14, 1934, letter, H. Croessmann.

"Collections of Illinois State Historical Society," Vol. XXIX, ed. Calvin Pease.

"A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma," Muriel H. Wright, Oklahoma University Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 1951.

"Indian Affairs, Laws and Treaties," Vol. 2, ed. Charles J. Kappler, Washington, 1904.

Du Quoin Evening Call, Du Quoin, Illinois, Sept. 25, 1934, letter, H. Croessmann.

"From Quebec to New Orleans, the Story of the French in America," Buechler Publishing Company, Belleville, Illinois, 1929.

"The Story of Illinois and its People," William Lewis Nida, O. P. Barnes, Chicago, Illinois, 1910.

"Dictionaire," Cyprian Tanquay, 1819-1902.

"Tardiveau Papers in Menard Collection," I, Illinois State Historical Library.

"Pioneer History of Illinois," John Reynolds.

"Information Respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," Henry R. Schoolcraft, Philadelphia, Penn. 1857.

"Sargent Collection," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio.

"Missouri's Earliest Settlement and its Name," Lawrence Kenny, S. J., St. Louis Catholic Historical Review, I, April, 1919.

"Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi, by Cavelier, St. Cosme, Le Sueur, Gravier and Guignas," ed. John Gilmary Shea, Albany, Joel Munsell, 1861.

"George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781," Virginia Series, Vol. 3, Collections of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. 8, ed. Notes and Introduction by James Alton James, Northwestern University, Springfield, 1912.

Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790 Virginia Series, Vol. II, Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol V. ed. Introduction and Notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord, Univ. of Illinois, Springfield, 1909.

"Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society," Vol. XXIV, April 1931, article

by William Nelson Moyers, A Story of Southern Illinois.

"Old 'Kaskia Days," Elizabeth Holbrook, Chicago, 1893.

"Historical Review of the City of Belleville, From Early Times to the Present," ed. Hinchcliffe, Pub. G. A. Harvey, Belleville, Illinois, 1870.

"History of St. Clair County, Illinois," McDonough, Philadelphia, Penn. 1881.

"Traits of Indian Character; As Generally Applicable to the Aborigines of North America," Judge George Turner, Vol. I, Philadelphia, Key and Biddle, 1836.

"American Historical Review," Vol. V, Oct. 1898 to July 1899, New York, The Macmillan Co., London, Macmillan and Co. Ltd., 1899.

"Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. VII, 1860.

"Volney et l'Amerique, Gilbert Chinard, John Hopkins Press, 1923.

Du Quoin Tribune, April 18, 1867 through 1907.

S.I.U. Courier, Vol 2, No. 25, March 30, 1984.

"Our Town," Donald Lewis, Du Quoin Evening Call.

Southern Illinoisan, Feb. 27, 1985, article, "Illinois Purchase" by Grover Brinkman.

INDEX

THE TOWN WHICH CAME AFTER

Perry County, Flora and Fauna, Early Life	86
Early Settlers	89
Prairies Map	93
Deep Snow, Indians	97
Animals	102
Illinois Sold ?	103
Creation of State of IL	104
First Courthouse	106
Perry County Jail	109
Firsts	110
Personal Property	112
Schools	114
Seminary	116
SIU, Schools	120
Churches	122
Gold Fever, Exploration, Kaskaskia	127
Laws and Punishment, Slavery	128
Wars	130
Newspapers	131
New Madrid Quake	135
Mail, Old D Q, "New" D Q	136
Railroads	137
Businesses	139, 146
Bricks	142
Marshall Browning Hospital	145
Market Listing, 11 year old girls death	150
Jesse James, Packinghouse, Hayes	151
St. Nicholas Hotel	154
D Q Jail, Centers Garden	155
Ice	157
Mines	158
Halliday	160
Streetcar	161
Prices	163
Fires	164

INDEX

Theft	167
Gas and Coke Co.	168
Blakeslee	169
Bands	171
D Q District Fair	172
Rape, Stabbing, Robbery	175
Egypt	179
Baseball, Keyes	181
County Seat	182
Lucius Smith, Weather	183
Business Men	184
G. S. Smith, Bank	188